密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S CHINA NATIONAL REVIEW

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday May 17th 1919

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The Japanese Also Want Fukien Province

The Serious Political Situation in China

By Hollington K. Tong

The Chinese Insect-Wax Industry

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Vol. VIII No. 12

The Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

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Railway Projects in Southwest China

(By Paul P. Whitham, in Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.)

(*Continued from issue of May 10*)

FROM the standpoint of China's broad national needs, there is no doubt abont the soundness of a well-conceived railway project comteplating the linking together of all ports of China. Within the next few decades 50,000 or 100,000 miles should be built in conformity with such a plan.

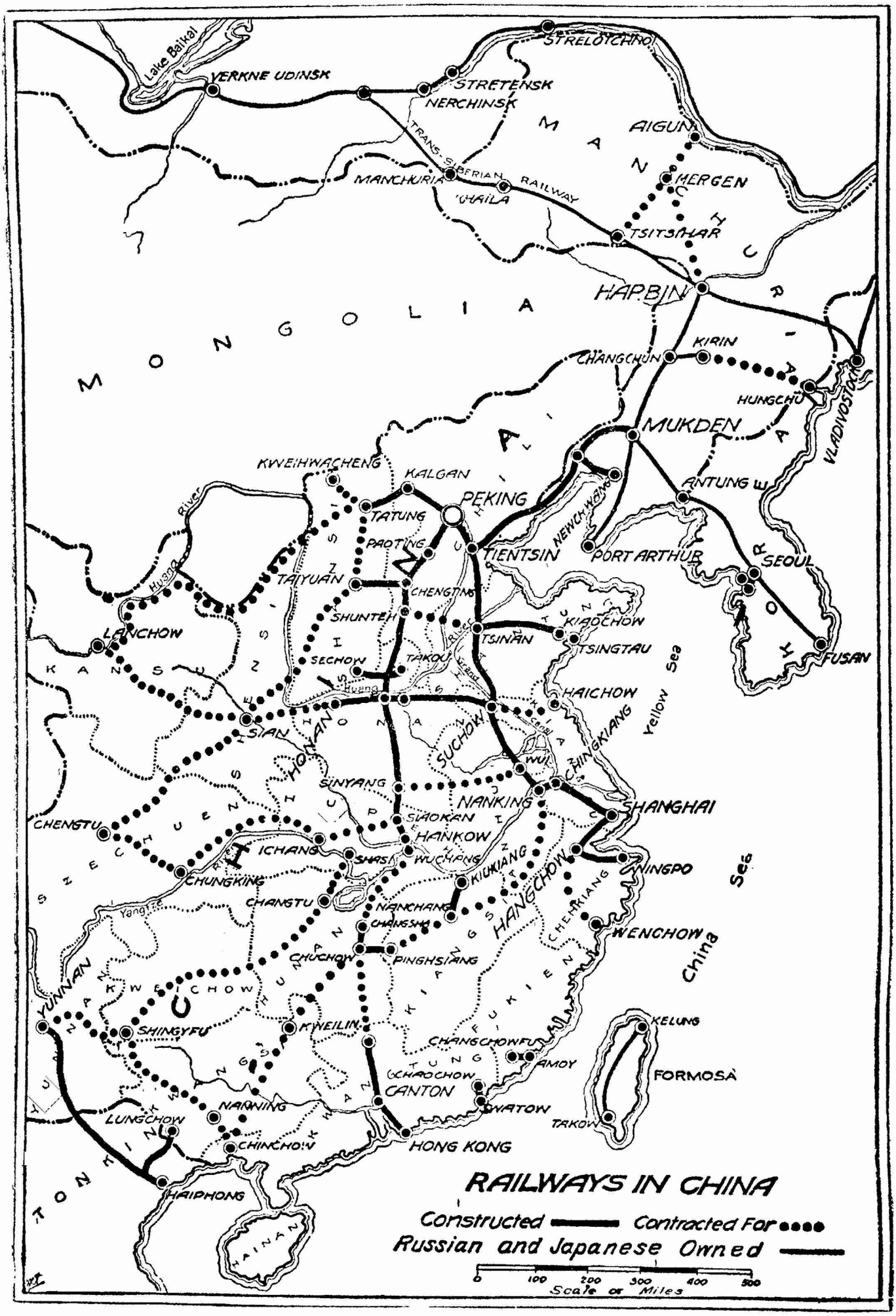
The present per capita purchasing power of the Chinese is close to bedrock, and any development tending to raise it means a tremendous increase in business. China's per capita indebtedness is low compared with that of any of the western nations even before the war, and the development of its naterial resources has only commenced. Railway investments, therefore, based on general national credit would undoubtedly in the long run prove safe and remunerative.

Practically all of the railways of North China are paying under artificially adverse conditions. Some of them are returning handsome profits that under a strong central management of the national railway system could be used in fostering railways needed for the opening up and developing of sections less favored with agriculting productivity, such as Southwest China.

The traffic on all existing lines is steadily increasing, in spite of lack of progressive fostering management and the handicap of insufficient rolling stock. A policy of allied cooperption in China after the war will assist that country, within a reasonable time, to a sound financial basis, and this will enable the financing of many much-needed aailways in spite of the fact that in themeslves they will not pay within the immediate future. Even though such a policy be agreed upon, it may be profitable to examine the proposed Pakhoi-Yunnan Railroad with a view to its prospective earning capacity, irrespective of the general credit of China.

Assuming that the proposed line starts at Pakhoi, it would run to Yamchow and thence across the coastal range to Nanning, the chief commercial city of Kwangsi Province, with an estimated population of 50,000 and second to Kweilin. From there it would extend along the Yukiang, a branch of the West River, to Poseh, at the head of motor-boat navigation. There are two suggested routes from Poseh to Yunnan—one northward to Singyifu and from there through Kutsingfu to Yunnaufu, and the other following the Yukiang River, crossing the divide near its source to the Taho River, passing through Lopingchow and on to Kutsingfu and Yunnanfu. A survey of this latter route by an American engineer reveals that althongh heavy mountain work would be encountered the cost would not be excessive and the utilization of hydroelcctric sources of motive power should be considered. The road would be a trifle longer than the French Haifong-Yunnan Railway, being about 600 miles roughly estimated, and would cost considerably less than the French road.

(*To be Continued*)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密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VIII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MAY 17TH, 1919　　NUMBER 12

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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THE announcement that Tsingtao is to be given to Japan and that the Japanese are to fall heir to all German rights in Shantung province, has more deeply stirred the Chinese than any other political event in recent Chinese history, with the possible exception of the Japanese "Twenty-one demands" of 1915. The fact that the Paris peace conference may exact a definite promise from Japan regarding the eventual restoration of Shantung province to China, has been practically overlooked. The agitation that started last week at Peking with a student outburst, the beating administered to the Chinese Minister to Tokio, and the chasing into exile of Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, has now developed into a Chinese boycott of all Japanese goods and banknotes in China. This boycott has already become effective in Peking, Tientsin, Nanking and Shanghai. Outside of Peking the agitations have not as yet reached the stage of riots. A student demonstration in Shanghai of last week ended in a peaceful presentation of resolutions to the delegates attending the Chinese peace conference in this city and the sending of cablegrams to the Chinese delegates at Paris asking them to refuse to sign the peace treaty with Germany if Shantung is to go to Japan. Various Chinese commercial organizations and guilds also have cabled similar resolutions and demands to China's delegates at Paris.

APPREHENSION naturally exists in the American, British, French and other foreign business communities in China, that the present agitation against the Japanese and the pro-Japanese Chinese officials at Peking will be turned into a general anti-foreign movement. This feeling is based upon the knowledge that the average Chinese has not as yet arrived

at the point where he is able to discriminate among foreigners. In order to punish the guilty, the ignorant Chinese mob is likely to move against all foreigners, similar to the Boxer movement that even went to the extent of murdering missionaries and foreign diplomatic officials, who are immune from molestation in all countries. The Japanese, if possible, will try to give the movement an anti-foreign turn. The fear of an anti-foreign movement is especially prevalent in the British, French and Italian business communities because of China's knowledge that these nations in the dark and uncertain days of the war, agreed to the Japanese designs upon Chinese territory. China overlooks the fact with respect to these countries, that had they not agreed to the Japanese demands, this new Prussia of Asia in all probability would have changed sides in the war. Had this happened in the dark period before America came in, China by this time in all probability would now be completely under the control of the two German autocracies—one in Europe and the other in Asia. When armed robbers are at large, honest persons are often forced to adopt extreme methods of protection—methods that may prove embarrassing after the danger has been removed. This is exactly the case as pertains to China and the matter is aggravated by the fact that the Chinese themselves through their representatives agreed to the Japanese predatory designs upon their own household. When a member of the household leaves the door unlocked, there can be no complaint against the neighbors because burglars entered and carried away the family treasure.

THE Chinese are not alone in their disappointment at the announced results of the European peace conference. After having read for the last three years the exalted and uplifting words of Allied statesmen regarding the purposes of the war and the settlement thereof, it caused a somewhat sudden drop in their feelings to read in cold type the fact that as far as the published document is concerned, the peace conference really resulted in a cold division of spoils and the laying of foundations for future encounters. This is especially true of the Orient. The peace treaty, if it stands finally as cabled information indicates, really settles nothing. Most keen observers of present tendencies in the Orient feel that the peace conference has aggravated the question. The possession of Shantung province and former German interests in the Shantung peninsula by the Japanese simply legalizes what had already been accomplished illegally by the Japanese militarists in cooperation with dishonest Chinese officials. This will simply serve to make the Japanese more autocratic in their dealings with the Chinese and other foreigners in China and is certain to cause conflict in the future. The Chinese will no more submit to the possession of this important Chinese province by the Japanese than the French have submitted to the possession of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany. Korea is an example at hand. And the more education that is poured into China, the quicker will come the conflict. China will fight Japan about the possession of this territory some day and everybody else will be drawn into the mess, as happened in the present conflict. The Japanese have had every act of military aggression on the Asiatic mainland legalized in spite of the interests of the Chinese people and the altruism of America and the rest of the world. The Chinese had been led to believe that all of their wrongs would be settled at the peace conference. Their ship was scuttled by its own crew, who were suffered to remain in power at this critical time in the destiny of the nation. One of President Wilson's closest friends and personal advisers who was in China last year, told the Chinese of all classes and beliefs that *unity* was the all important thing in China; that nothing possible should be permitted to interfere with the one element of *unity* in the country before the European peace conference assembled. In spite of this advice that came to China direct from headquarters, there has been no unity.

AMERICA has done everything possible short of actual force to help China. America returned to China the millions of the Boxer indemnity in order that China might educate her young men in modern Western universities and colleges. In the last ten years the American people have contributed more than G. $10,000,000 to China for flood and famine relief. The American people contribute more than G. $6,000,000 a year toward education and missionary work in China in order that the Chinese people may rise from their darkness of ignorance. One philanthropic organization alone, the Rockefeller Foundation, is now spending G. $12,000,000 for the construction of modern medical schools and medical research in this country in order that the plagues of diseases and ignorance may be banished from the land. America has sent hundreds of experts to China for making investigations for the improvement of transportation, improvement of sericulture, improvement of cotton production, and the improvement of business conditions in China generally. These studies have been printed and distributed back to China without charge. It is probably safe to say that the American people have donated back to China in actual money alone an amount greatly in excess of what American merchants have realized in the trade of China.

ALTHOUGH the details are lacking, every intelligent Chinese knows in his heart that President Wilson and the American delegates to the peace conference were on China's side, and that they wanted to help China. That's why Mr. Charles R. Crane came to China last year to find out what the trouble was and to make a report to the American delegation. With President Wilson's "fourteen points" as a foundation, the peace conference began its work. The League of Nations covenant is the really important element in the peace conference and the final treaty with Germany. It is upon this document that the world bases its hopes for future civilization. There were deadlocks and compromises. At many periods it seemed that the whole conference would go to smash and disintegrate. Italy withdrew because her politicians felt their country needed further protection. France, after forty years of fear, desires assurances that will permit her peaceful development. Russia is having a debauch of Bolshevism and anarchy due to her rotten autocracy of the past. The same disease is spreading into Germany and Austria, and there is labor unrest in England, France and America. Then Japan took advantage of the crisis by a threat to incite a race war as the world's next suicide method. The League of Nations and the peace conference had to be saved at all costs and Japan obtained part of her demands. Japan *did* help in the war and China *did not* help. Japan wanted part of China and the Japanese delegates produced signed documents showing that China had agreed to the cession of territory.

CHINA has legitimate cause for anger and disappointment at the result of the peace conference. She has two elements to blame for her present embarrassment. Those two elements are her own unpatriotic officials first and, second, she has to blame the Japanese for it was their gold and their bayonets that caused not only this trouble, but also much of the internal strife in the country. China can't give away much more territory or extend many more spheres of influence and remain a nation. Regardless of the abstract terms of the peace conference, there has been born a new world consciousness out of this war. It was too much to expect that the human nature of nations could be changed overnight. With the machinery of the League of Nations set up, this new world consciousness will tend to uphold the structure. No constitution is perfect at first. It must be amended and interpreted as changes and new conditions arise. In the light of a new day, China has a chance—providing she does her part. From now on Japanese militarism becomes a matter of world concern. In the past it has been purely a Far Eastern Question. Expediency has caused America and Great Britain to condone the offences because their larger interests were not affected. This is now no longer the case. But the future depends upon the Chinese people themselves. If a strong, efficient and honest, liberal government can be developed in China, the Japanese problem will dissolve. If China to-day had such a government, thousands of the liberal minded citizens of Japan who have no sympathy for the present Japanese system would be encouraged to rise up and cast it out. It's the cooperation and intrigue of Japanese militarists and Chinese militarists on both sides of the Yellow Sea that perpetuates the system and maintains a danger-spot in the Orient. No right-minded American, Briton or Frenchman objects to legitimate Japanese business in China—but they do object to the building up of a military-business system in the Orient similar to the German military-business system in Europe. The people of China have it in their power to settle this question and earn the gratitude of the world. If they do not settle it, they will suffer deeply a few years hence when the rest of the world is forced to settle it.

THE Chinese peace conference at Shanghai has again come to a deadlock and the delegates from both North and South have sent in their resignations to their respective governments. Both sides have sent out bulletins ex-

plaining their attitudes toward the questions involved. Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief of the Northern delegation, and his associate delegates in an announcement dated May 14 stated that they could not agree to the Southern proposal that the mandate issued by President Li Yuan-hung in 1917 dissolving the parliament, be declared illegal. In the same connection Mr. Tang Shao-yi, chief of the Southern delegation, and his associates issued the following statement covering the desires of the South:

1. To declare China's resolve not to agree to the proposed settlement of the Shantung questions decided upon by the European conference.

2. To declare the invalidity of the covenants, pacts and the like secretly entered into between China and Japan and to severely punish all those directly engaged in or responsible for the consummation of them.

3. To effect the immediate disbandment of the War Participation Army, the National Defense Army, and the Frontier Defense Army.

4. To remove the Tuchuns and Provincial Governors who by their specially notorious maladministration proved themselves unpopular and obnoxious to the people.

5. That the peace conference should issue an announcement that the mandate issued by the former President, Li Yuan-hung, on June 13 of the 6th year of the Republic (1917) was illegally issued and therefore invalid.

6. That a Special Administrative Council be formed of men of national distinction, selected and recommended by the conference, for the purpose of superintending the enforcement of the decisions of the conference. The formation of the cabinet of unified government shall be subject to the approval of this council, which shall be dissolved immediately upon convening of the parliament.

7. All questions whether already passed upon by the conference or referred to special committees for investigation and questions to be brought up before the conference shall be separately dealt with and definitely settled.

8. That the conference officially recognize Hsu Shih-chang as the Provisional President of the Republic for discharge of the functions of that office until the formal election by the parliament of a permanent successor.

RECENT discovery by the inspectors of the Wine and Tobacco Administration of corrupt practice in the collection of revenue in many of the provinces tends to show that purely Chinese revenue-collecting organs are inferior to those departments that are administered by foreigners. It is high time for the government authorities to follow the example of the Wine and Tobacco Administration and send real inspectors to all the provinces to undertake a thorough and honest investigation of the tax collection system and to find out whether corruption is still being widely practised. Tolerance of "squeezing" by China's civil servants working in the revenue-collecting departments continues to affect China's finances adversely and is largely responsible for the national poverty. Negotiations for the Second Reorganization Loan will take place in the near future if the peace conference now sitting at Shanghai is able to conclude its business successfully. Foreign bankers who participate in the negotiations will not consider China's proposition of borrowing a few hundred million dollars favorably when they learn that a portion of China's revenue continuously goes to the pockets of dishonest officials. Before the foreign bankers demand a reform of the organization for the collection of all kinds of taxes, most of which will probably be used as security for the big loan, the Chinese government should proceed to carry out the reform of its own accord without delay. It is needless to point out that the advantages accruing to China from the immediate reform of all her tax-collecting organizations will be numerous. One of them will be the strengthening of national credit. If a nation has good credit abroad, it need not worry about a few hundred million dollars from foreign markets for the purpose of reorganization.

IT is discouraging for friends of China to learn that the branch depots (*Feng-chu*) appointed by the provincial bureaux to store the tobacco and wine and collect the public sale duty are being run on the old-fashioned "contract" system, that is, each depot engages to remit to the Central Treasury a certain sum per month and retain any excess for its own benefit. This faulty system is accountable for much of the corruption and must be abolished before any serious reform can be introduced. It is strongly suspected that the "contract" system also exists in the collection of other revenues of the government? Thorough investigations of the conditions under which the other taxes are collected by men who are known to be honest and trustworthy probably would reveal a serious situation. With regard to the collection of the wine and tobacco revenue, it is however encouraging to know that its Director-General, Mr. Chang Shou-lin, a friend of President Hsu Shih-chang, is planning to put an end to the contract system which is responsible for most of the "squeezing" practices. Against his forthcoming action much opposition has naturally arisen among those who profit by the continuation of the system. In spite of the opposition, Director-General Chang proposes to carry out the much-needed reform in six stages, namely: (1) The abolition of the contract system and the establishment of collection offices to be run along sound modern lines; (2) the adoption by all

the collection offices of an effective accounting system; (3) the requirement of all collection offices to remit their revenue collection promptly and regularly; (4) the chiefs of the collection offices must be made primarily responsible to the Peking Administration and to be under its direct control instead of taking orders from the provincial governors as is the case at present; (5) the chiefs of collection offices shall have a good staff possessing the right qualifications and whose positions must be made secure and permanent; (6) the central authority should be completely restored so that the disturbing factor of provincial interference may be eliminated from the tobacco and wine revenue service.

The Serious Political Situation in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THERE is not a single man in China who can tell to-day what may develop out of the nation-wide indignation at the recent decision of the Paris peace conference on the Kiaochow question in favor of Japan. According to that decision, Kiaochow, instead of being returned to China direct, will be returned to her by Japan with a string of conditions that will perpetuate the Japanese domination of Shantung and which will be a menace to the sovereignty and integrity of China.

These conditions are the establishment of a Japanese concession in Kiaochow which will render that piece of Chinese territory useless and which will in future serve as a base of operations against China; the control by Japanese officers of the Chinese police to patrol the railways in Shantung, which will virtually amount to the surrender of the police right in the railway zone and which will have grave consequences; the retention by Japan of all the mining and other concessions in Shantung formerly belonging to Germany; and the recognition by the Powers of the new rights acquired by Japan from China by means of force as embodied in the 1915 Treaty and in the three Notes exchanged in 1918. In return, Japan will give Kiaochow, an empty shell, back to China and will withdraw all her troops from Shantung. What Japan has illegally acquired has been officially recognized by the Allies.

If these conditions which are most harmful to China were not subject to further modification and were officially made known in China, something more serious than the students' demonstration and the resultant burning of Minister Tsao Ju-lin's house and the beating of Minister Chang Chung-hsiang in Peking on May 5 may happen. The people's feelings have been aroused and are running high. Unless the ruling authorities act tactfully, it may be transformed into action which, in the opinion of more sober men, will be most regrettable.

Naturally, the Kiaochow question and the question of the students' demonstration are affecting China's political situation in no small degree, but for a group of the most unscrupulous and shameless politicians to utilize these questions to advance their own interests and to recover their power is most unpatriotic. The pro-Japanese element is likewise taking advantage of the unique situation and trying to hold a few patriotic ex-high officials responsible for it in their efforts to destroy whatever good influence the latter may have over the President and some important members of the Cabinet.

General Tuan Chi-jui's followers are thus found working with might and main to get Prime Minister Chien Nun-hsiung out of office. Knowing their wish, the Prime Minister offered to resign and skillfully used the failure of the Chinese delegates at Paris to secure the direct return of Kiaochow to China as an excuse for tendering his resignation on May 9. His Cabinet associates followed his example and sent in their resignation, conscious of the immense difficulty ahead and desirous of avoiding responsibility, much as they covet money and power.

If General Tuan's followers can successfully prevail upon their chief to head the Cabinet for

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the fourth time within a period of less than twenty-four months, they will do him an irreparable injury. First of all, his connection with the government in the capacity of Prime Minister at the present time will unquestionably break up the Shanghai peace conference and will most likely cause a resumption of the civil strife. Secondly, the Powers whose sympathy with China is most needed now will withhold all assistance, financial or otherwise, which will be forthcoming upon the conclusion of the internal peace conference, if General Tuan of whom they do not hold as high an opinion at present as formerly becomes the head of the Cabinet once more. Thirdly, the people will be completely disgusted with the government for again having General Tuan as Prime Minister, for whose followers they have nothing but hate and disgust. Before his acceptance of office, General Tuan must prepare his resignation.

General Tuan's friends are expressing the hope that he will use his influence to secure the early conclusion of the internal peace conference in order to regain the confidence of the people. This is the time for him to show that as well as being a good fighter, he can be an equally good peacemaker. Although it is not necessary for him to be present at the conference, he can exercise his influence elsewhere to make possible the compromise of political differences between the North and the South at the earliest possible moment. Those of his followers who are sensible see the point, but those who are overwhelmed by unusual ambition, fail to see it.

It is the latter who are setting the machinery for intrigues in motion. One of their means to secure Prime Minister Chien's downfall is to persuade him to adopt drastic measures in dealing with the thirty-three students who were arrested on May 5, charged with having burnt the house of Mr. Tsao and attacked Mr. Chang. It appears partially successfnl. As a result of their influence, these students, after being released by the Chief of Police, were summoned to the Court for trial. It is, however, a foregone conclusion that the judges cannot find them guilty, but the government is still anxious to punish them. Any oppresive measures to be adopted against these students or any other students in response to the urging of intriguing politicians, will lead to serious trouble. It is hoped that the high officials will realize the true situation.

To avoid domestic complications from the arrest and trial of the students, the government, in the opinion of Chinese and foreign observers, should secure the immediate return of Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, chancellor of the Peking Government University, who left Peking hurriedly on May 8 after having received letters of threats for the support he had given to the students; allow Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Chung-yu, Minister of Communications and Director of the Currency Bureau respectively, who are charged with having sold their country to Japan, to resign at once; and allow the people to hold public meetings and demonstrations on the condition that no disorder will be the result.

It is advisable to soothe the feelings of the students, who deeply resent any action on the part of these officials which brings about national humiliation. Chang Chung-hsiang acted wisely when he sent his wife to see the President and ask him to be lenient with the students who attacked him. He said that those students who were arrested might not be the ones who actually struck him and that those who tried to stop their compatriots from striking him might be the very ones arrested. There is much wisdom in separating the Kiaochow issue and the issue arising out of the students' demonstration.

Meanwhile a new sympathy between the Peking militarists and the members of the new Chao Tung clique, followers of Messrs. Tsao and Lu, has sprung into existence. The combination of these two classes of officials and officers will strengthen the position of Japan in China, besides having a baneful effect upon the Chinese political situation in general. The militarists received much assistance from these two officials during General Tuan's premiership, and were supplied by the latter with money borrowed from Japan. Since their loss of control of the government, they did not keep up good relationships with Messrs. Tsao and Lu. Their reunion after May 5 is full of a significance which will be better known a few weeks later.

The attempt to control the House of Representatives last Saturday by means of a new rule, coming as it did at this particular moment, indicates some of the combined activities of the militarists and the new Chao Tung clique. The An Fu Club, a political organization of their own creation, tried to place on the agenda of the House a bill providing that a quorum instead of being composed of the majority of the members should consist of one-third of the total number of the members. The club possesses more than one-third of the members of the House and less than the majority of them. If the bill is passed, it will control the House completely. In that case, if the rest of the members of the House oppose the appointment of a new man to replace Prime Minister Chien, the club can easily defeat them by calling a special meeting at any time to suit its purpose and pass a counter resolution. In case it wants to have one of its own members elected Vice-President of China, all it has to do is to amend the Provisional Constitution and then carry out the election without the need of

any assistance from the other members and without any interference from them.

These side issues, namely the resignation of the Prime Minister, the intrigues of the militarists to get back their lost power, the reunion of the militarists and the new Chao Tung clique to exterminate the good influence of patriotic ex-high officials and attempt to control the House of Representatives for selfish purposes, are the outcome of the students' demonstration. They are menacing the country. Can the President stop them in time from working havoc? If not, the nation will be on the verge of another civil war, which may cause foreign intervention. Foreign intervention is welcomed by many, who consider it as the only salvation for China.

Laying aside all these complications of internal character, the majority of thinking Chinese are seriously considering the question whether China should sign the peace treaty embodying the undesirable conditions for the return of Kiaochow by Japan or whether she should not sign it. When the news concerning the decision of the conference in favor of Japan was first received in Peking, public opinion was unanimous that the Chinese delegates at Paris should refuse to sign the peace treaty which does not recognize the justice of China's claim. Since then, some Chinese have been raising the question as to whether it would be better for China to sign the unjust treaty under protest, join the League of Nations and make the Kiaochow settlement an international one. If China is left alone to deal with Japan, she will be worse off, especially in view of the fact that she does not have a powerful army and a still more powerful navy and that on the other hand she has a host of traitors who are ever ready to welcome chances to make money by selling their country's birthright to Japan.

The Cabinet a week ago, however, cabled to the Chinese delegates at Paris instructing them not to sign the peace treaty, knowing the temperament of the people. Whether this instruction has already reached Paris no one knows except the Japanese, who are in virtual control of the cables between Asia and Europe, which have recently broken down and which the Japanese company in charge of their upkeep has purposely delayed repairing. So far as the government is concerned, it is prepared to remain firm, realizing that any other action will cause serious riots throughout the length and breadth of the country.

If such riots occur, they are the mere spontaneous outburst of the popular feeling. It is most unfair and outrageous, however, for the *Shun Tien Shih Pao*, a Japanese daily paper published in Peking, to place the blame upon the American and European returned students for

Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the reorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October first, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English, Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20, only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23rd, 1919, and closes January 30th, 1920; the second semester opens February 3rd, and closes June 16th, 1920.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9th to 13th and August 25th, to 29th, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers.

Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

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Peking Union Medical College,
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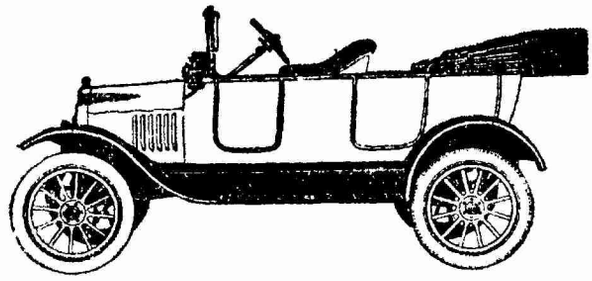

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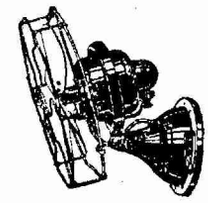

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The Peace Conference Reports Show Very Clearly - - - -

That there exists in America and England a monumental ignorance as to what is really going on in the Orient.

That the people in America and England in spite of the lesson learned from Germany still accept the statements of certain oriental diplomats at their face value.

That Japanese propaganda in America and England has so blinded the people as to real conditions that American and British statesmen who do realize the peril are powerless to do anything because public opinion does not back them up.

That unless the people in America and Europe do wake up to what is happening in the Orient, there is certain to be serious trouble in the near future.

Every foreigner in China and every Chinese who thinks at all believes in his heart that these facts are true—the only difference being in the intensity of the feelings. If we are to prevent another war we must make the people at home understand the facts.

If you have a friend at home who edits or writes for a newspaper; who is influential politically or in business; or who is in any kind of a position where he can influence others—then you owe it to your own best interest to keep that friend informed as to what is happening in China and Japan.

You can do this easily and efficiently by sending that friend a subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW. The subscription price abroad is $5 (U. S. Currency). Fill out the attached blank to-day and start the good work at once. We shall take pleasure in writing your friend and notifying him or her of your gift.

.....*Tear off on this line*.....

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Shanghai, China

May.....*1919.*

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the attack upon Mr. Tsao's house by the students of the metropolitan schools. A month ago, as Minister Chang Chung-hsiang was boarding the train on his return from Tokio to China, a number of the Chinese studying in Japan appeared carrying flags on which were written "the traitor to the nation," and gave a demonstration against him. Was that demonstration also instigated by the European and American returned students?

Upon the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty there was a big riot in Tokio, the cause being that the Japanese delegates had failed to get more concessions from Russia. The Chinese are making demonstrations because they have failed to get back their own territory. They are spontaneous and are not artifically stirred up. The man who doubts, can read the telegrams which are literally pouring in from all the provinces against the unjust decision of the Paris peace conference. Japan's failure to understand Chinese psychology will some day be responsible for the ultimate failure of her policy in China and her own ruination in Asia. The writing is on the wall.

Be this as it may, the political situation in China created by the determination of the European conference to reject China's claim for the direct rendition of Kiaochow is most uncertain. It may lead to nothing—or it may lead to a revolution. All depends upon the attitude of the government, whether conciliatory or oppressive, sympathetic or bullying, towards the people, whose indignation at the injustice perpetrated by China's allies who are afraid of Japan's might may find expression in something regrettable.

Peking, May 12, 1919.

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The Japanese Also Want Fukien Province

ABOUT a year ago MILLARD'S REVIEW published an editorial containing the information that the Japanese were conducting secret negotiations for a naval base on the coast of Fukien province at the city of Amoy. The publication of this fact in the REVIEW acquainted the Chinese with the matter and finally resulted in the Chinese government purchasing the site for China and eliminating the Japanese interest. This naturally did not prevent the Japanese from continuing their intrigues for the control of this Chinese province and soon after that it became known that negotiations were proceeding between the Japanese and a Chinese official at Foochow whereby the Chinese were to give in exchange for a loan of Yen 4,000,000, a mortgage upon all of the coal and iron mines of the province. Owing to strong opposition on the part of the Chinese business men of the province the loan was suspended after Yen 1,200,000 and Mex. $50,000 had been paid over. It is now understood that with some modifications in the original agreement the entire loan has now been paid over to the Chinese military officials. Although paid through the Exchange Bank, a Sino-Japanese institution at Peking, the money really came from the Bank of Taiwan, a Japanese government bank. So much for the introduction!

In the negotiations with the Chinese officials, the Japanese used the Lansing-Ishii Agreement concluded last year between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii, as the strong argument to enforce their demands upon the Chinese. Chinese business men throughout Fukien province who opposed the bartering of their native resources to the Japanese, were told by the Japanese that they, the Chinese, could expect no assistance from other nations, because America had agreed that Japan had a "special interest in Fukien province because that province is exactly opposite Formosa, a Japanese territory." In other words, our old friend, "territorial propinquity," was brought out to enforce a Japanese monopoly and ultimate control of a valuable Chinese province by Japan. This information has just come to the REVIEW from an unquestioned source, and this isn't all:

Fukien province has a territory of approximately 47,000 square miles and a population variously estimated from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 people. The density of population is about 300 to the square mile. In the early

days of Chinese intercourse with foreigners, Fukien province was important as an exporter of tea. When this went down following the development of the tea industry in India and Ceylon by the British, Fukien province became less important in foreign commerce. In 1915 the imports of foreign merchandise amounted to Tls. 5,527,777, and the exports of native products amounted to Tls. 9,081,041. Japan now sees an opportunity for exploiting the province and bringing it under Japanese control and is proceeding in the customary manner. For the last two years the province has been overrun with Chinese peddlers from Formosa who dispense morphine and opium and other habit-forming drugs. When the Chinese authorities arrest these merchants they immediately produce papers showing their Japanese citizenship and immunity from arrest and prosecution under Chinese law. In addition to this, any Chinese merchant who desires to engage in smuggling or other questionable enterprises is able to obtain Japanese protection by paying a small fee to the Japanese Consular official at one of the provincial ports. He also unfurls the Japanese flag and thereby obtains immunity from interference by Chinese officials.

Under her treaties with foreign nations, China exempts from local Chinese *likin* taxes, all merchandise imported into China for the use of foreigners. The Japanese are able to commercialize this treaty clause by selling Japanese protection to anybody who will pay a certain fee. Thus when a crafty dealer desires to import merchandise into the province, he pays the Japanese a small fee and receives a certificate to the effect that the merchandise is Japanese and therefore exempt from local taxation. Honest merchants are placed at a disadvantage. The Chinese give to this practice the characteristic name of, "Selling the Signboard." According to treaty regulations, the foreign banks in China are restricted in the circulation of their personal bank notes to the treaty settlements. The Bank of Taiwan (Japanese government bank) violates this treaty regulation by circulating its notes (printed in almost exact imitation of the Chinese bank notes) wholesale throughout the province. Chinese banks are restricted by the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and trade guilds in their note issues. Thus the Japanese bank notes are rapidly supplanting the notes issued by the Chinese banks and Japan obtains a financial monopoly of the province in addition to her other activities. By juggling the exchange rate for her own rates in relation to the local currency, native banks are handicapped and crippled.

Fukien province is mountainous and is said to abound in coal and iron that await modern methods for development. There is only ten miles of railroad in the entire province. There are no telephones or tramcars, or electric light installations worthy of mention. There is said to be an abundance of water-power. The chief exports are timber (known as "Foochow poles"), tea, sugar, paper (made from bamboo pulp), glass and pottery. One pottery at Wang-yao is said to turn out 20,000,000 rice bowls annually. Most of China's production of oranges come from this province. Lacquer ware is also a product. The province imports cotton piece goods, metals (lead and zinc), beans and bean-cake, coal, flour, kerosene, sugar, rice, dyes and fish. There are very few foreign firms that have branches in either Foochow (300,000 population) or Amoy (60,000 population).

The province is susceptable of development by right-minded foreigners who will cooperate with the Chinese business men who want to preserve the province for China and have no desire to become Japanese subjects. The province needs capital and foreign technical skill and advice. American and British missionaries for many years have labored in this province in the uplift of the people and have paved the way for honest business. Furthermore, it commands the sea route between Shanghai and Hongkong-Canton. Perhaps this is the most important reason why the Japanese should be prevented from gaining a military and economic monopoly in this part of China.

Correspondence

"To Ignore China's Claim to Kiaochow is Dangerous"

THE EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:—

The students' demonstration in Peking on May 6, which resulted in the beating of Chang Chung-hsiang, Chinese Minister to Tokio, who happened to be in the Capital, at the residence of Minister Tsao Ju-ling, and the flight of Minister Tsao from his home for fear of being mobbed, was a spontaneous outburst of popular feeling against pro-Japanese officials who are charged with selling their national birthright to Japan for an unhappy "mess of pottage." The demonstration was originally held as a protest against the reported decision of the peace conference to hand Kiaochow direct to Japan as a war prize for her free disposal. Kiaochow is Chinese territory, pure and simple. If the decision concerning its disposal were made as reported, and were not altered notwithstanding the protest of China's four hundred million people, serious troubles appear to be in store, and a specimen of them is afforded by this students' demonstration. The Chinese people are demanding, as one man, that Kiaochow must be given back to them. To ignore their claim is dangerous, especially in view of the fact that all

along they have been patiently waiting for such a decision from the Paris peace conference and that any other decision would so disappoint them that they may be capable of doing anything, conscious of their being treated by the Powers with injustice.

The present movement of agitating for the rendition of Kiaochow and the abrogation of a number of secret treaties which China was forced by Japan to sign at the point of the bayonet or through the skillful pressure of China's traitors, is national in its scope, and all classes of the people are backing it. Scholars, merchants, students, artisans and even officials are giving the movement all their support. Similar movements in the past have failed, or partially succeeded. The people's temperament as is shown in the present case appears to be different. They are in deadly earnest, and some of the patriotic officials are reported as having stated: "Let us have a revolution if the Peking government should exhibit weakness in yielding to international pressure and consent to give Kiaochow to Japan." When the report was circulated on May 5 that Chang Chung-hsiang, who exchanged three important Notes with Japan affecting the most vital interests of Shantung in September of 1918 without the consent of the Cabinet, and who was stoned by the students, was dead, the people everywhere felt elated rather than sorry. Disappointment was shown on their faces when the next morning they learned that he was still alive.

On May 7 the returned students from Europe and America at Peking presented a petition to the American, British, French and Italian Ministers with the request that they communicate the gist of it to their respective governments. They suggested in the petition the following general terms of the temporary settlements which they consider as a just basis on which a final arrangement, subsequent to the peace conference and under the sanction of the League of Nations, could be established:

"(1) That the fiduciary functions hitherto exercised by Japan alone be replaced by administration by a commission of the Five Great Powers.

(2) That the treaties exacted from China by Japan since the beginning of the war be abrogated.

(3) That the Commission of Five Powers shall be guided throughout the period of its administration by the expectation that when a final settlement is reached one of the terms of that settlement shall be the handing back to China of all privileges enjoyed in Shantung by Germany, and of all privileges in increment thereof that Japan has established for herself in Shantung."

ANNOUNCEMENT

Since our incorporation in New York State, 1915, we have done considerable business with the principal ports and cites of England, Continental Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South America, Canada and China. In the last-named place we are specially interested. As the European War is now definitely over, the growth of Chinese imports and exports will be such that it requires us to have a branch house in Shanghai instead of an agency as we had before, in order to properly handle the ever-growing importing and exporting business in China.

We have now located our branch office in 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai. Mr. T. L. Li, formerly Manager of The Chung Hua Trading Co., Ltd., is to take the management and Mr. Thos. A. Burns, an experienced American Engineer, will take charge of the Engineering Department. We respectfully solicit your patronage and welcome you to our office whenever our service is needed.

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It is hoped that as the American and European returned students are an especially favored body, having enjoyed "the inestimable privileges of studying in the schools and colleges and universities of the West," having received "the hospitality of European and American homes and institutions," and having lived "for years in countries in which law and justice and liberty have reached the highest present expression," and having come to "appreciate as no other body of Chinese citizens can do the inner thought and spirit that animate the people of those countries," their petition will receive a sympathetic hearing from the European and American statesmen who are holding the future destiny of China in their hands, and their appeal may not have been made in vain. Most of these returned students from Europe and America, like Dr. Wang Chung-wei, president of the Law Codification Commission, and Tsai Yuan-pei, chancellor of the Peking Government University, are holding high positions and commanding great influence, and are therefore representing the popular views of the country. In passing judgment upon their petition, we hope that the responsible officials of the nations in Europe and America will take this fact into consideration. Should they decide the Kiaochow case in favor of Japan little or no reliance would be placed in their past declarations or future promises by the Chinese people who may be

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

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militarily weak but who form one-fifth of the world's population. Is it worth while to confiscate the confidence of this one-fifth of the world's population in order to avoid a conflict with Japan and help her seize China's territory?

STUDENT.

Peking, May 12, 1919.

Notes from Peking

Miss Katharine Lattimore, typist of the American legation, is giving up her position at the legation and will return to her home at Pei Yang University early next week.

Holger Dreyer and Miss Henriette Francisca Quien were married on May 7 at the Danish Legation, after which there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

The direct telegraph landlines between Peking and Shanghai were restored on Wednesday, but the Chefoo-Shanghai cable is still down and messages are subject to delays.

Thirty-three Chinese students who were arrested on Sunday, May 4, in Peking in connection with the attack on Tsao Ju-lin's house for the latter's unpatriotic conduct were liberated on Wednesday evening, May 7.

The regulations regarding the administration of non-treaty aliens in this country are expected to be published in a few days. After publication, they will be brought to the attention of the different foreign governments.

The People's Foreign Relations Society on Thursday, May 8, circulated a small yellow leaflet in thousands of copies urging the people of Peking not to buy Japanese goods or have any dealings with the Japanese until further notice.

Chang Chung-hsiang, Minister to Tokio, who was seriously injured by the students at the residence of Tsao Ju-lin and who was reported killed, is now being attended to at the Tung Jen Yi Yuan, the Japanese Hospital. He is getting on well with his wounds.

A number of the members of parliament headed by Sha Ming-yuan have addressed an interpretation to the government, demanding an explanation for the collection of specie payment for passenger fares by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

Roy Allan White, who went back to America last Christmas, has returned to Peking for a week's visit preparatory to a long business trip to Siberia. Mr. White is not accompanied by his wife, who is remaining with her parents in Missouri.

The Ministry of Finance has sent a dispatch to the Bank of China stating that the Cabinet has decided to raise an additional amount of $30,000,000 capital for the bank, and suggesting that a shareholders' meeting be convened to discuss the matter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Minor gave a luncheon at their residence in the Shih Chia Hutung on Saturday, May 10. The affair was in honor of Major and Mrs. W. S. Drysdale, of the American legation, and their guests from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Gessler.

It is officially reported in Peking that Premier Chien Neng-hsun is preparing to resign, and that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui had been asked whether he will accept the premiership. Tuan declined, but his followers are urging his acceptance of the post.

Mme. A. Disiere, the wife of the general manager for China of the Banque Belge, is leaving Peking at the end of this month to return to Belgium by way of Japan and America. It is expected that Mme. Disiere will be absent from Peking for several months.

D. A. de Menocal, of the First National Corporation, Boston, left Peking to return to America *via* Japan last Sunday evening, May 4. Mr. de Menocal had made an extended trip through the Far East and spent several weeks in Australia in a study of the wool market.

C. B. Malone, of Tsing Hua College, has been awarded an Austin scholarship at Harvard and will study there next year. Mr. Malone has made extensive researches into the history of the Yuan Ming Yuan and expects to use the material for a doctor's dissertation.

Owing to the trouble with the police, the publication of the reports of the Asiatic News Agency was suspended for five days early this week. The news the police objected to related to the comparison of Attamen Simeonoff to Tsao Ju-lin, both of whom are friendly to Japan.

The members of the local Y. W. C. A. will hold a "Better Baby Week" at their building from May 12 to May 17 inclusive. Preliminary to the actual week of the contest, lectures on "Preparation for Motherhood," "Feeding the Baby" and "Care of the Eyes, Nose and Throat" are being given.

Kuo Ching-kwang, a student of the Preparatory Department of the Government University, who was

severely beaten by Tsao Ju-lin's servants and two soldiers at Mr. Tsao's house on Sunday, May 4, in connection with the demonstration, died in the French Hospital on Tuesday, May 6.

Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, has tendered his resignation as a result of Sunday's disgrace, and is now staying in the house of Lu Chung-yu, president of the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank, which is strongly guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, and also by Japanese detectives in plain clothes.

King Haakon VII of Norway has conferred upon Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, a Commandership of the 1st class, of the Order of St. Olav, and Cecil A. V. Bowra, chief secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, has been made a knight of the same order.

The European and American Returned Students' Club met on Wednesday afternoon, May 7, and elected a delegation consisting of three ladies and four gentlemen to call upon the American, British, Italian and French legations and to present its petition protesting against the surrender of Tsingtao to Japan by the Paris peace conference.

The government has sent a telegram to the provinces detailing the punishments to be inflicted on farmers who produce opium poppy against the regulations, or those who fail to report the contravention of the laws on this matter when such contravention comes to their knowledge, and on local officials who connive at breaches of the law.

The meeting at the International Press Club to form an International Race Club was attended on Wednesday afternoon, May 7, by the American Minister, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Wang Liang of the Ministry of War, Messrs. Grave, Williams and Hashiguchi. The following were elected as members of a Provisional Committee of Inauguration: Messrs. Grave, C. L. L. Williams, Wang Liang and Major Wearne.

H. E. J. Batalha de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister, accompanied by Mme. de Freitas, has left for Shanghai, whence he will sail for Portugal by way of Suez. M. and Mme. de Freitas have taken with them the body of their little son, who died here about a year ago. M. de Nascimento, the Secretary of the Portuguese legation, is acting as Charge d'Affaires during M. de Freitas' absence, which will be for several months.

In mandates issued early this week the following officials were decorated: Dr. Hawkling Yen, secretary to China's chief delegate to the Paris peace conference, 2nd Class Pao-kwang Chiaho; Drs. Philip Tyau and Wu Lien-teh, Councillor of the Foreign Office and Medical Adviser to the government, respectively, 3rd Class Pao-kwang Chiaho; and Dr. Y. C. Chang, president of Tsing Hua College, 2nd Class Chiaho.

C. E. G. Lay, accompanied by Mrs. Lay and their two children, is sailing for America by the *Siberia Maru* on May 21. From America Mr. and Mrs. Lay will proceed to Belgium on an extended holiday, returning to China late this or early next year. Mr. Lay was for many years connected with the Kailan Mining Administration at Tongshan and Tientsin. For the past three years he has been in Peking and in business for himself.

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Dr. J. F. Downey, Dean Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, and Mrs. Downey are sailing for America on June 11 after a stay of one year in Peking. Dr. and Mrs. Downey came to China nearly two years ago and went to Nanking, where Dr. Downey delivered a special series of lectures at Nanking University. Since his arrival at the Capital, Dr. Downey has lectured at Peking Univesity, Tsing Hua College, the Y. M. C. A. and many other institutions. Both he and Mrs. Downey have taken a leading part in charitable work and social life in Peking.

Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Porter Kane, of the American Legation Guard, departed from Peking by Monday's (May 5) express for Yokohama, where they will spend ten days with their friends before sailing for the United States. Colonel Kane was the senior commandant of all the Peking Legation Guards and consequently had a big send-off on Monday evening. In addition to numerous representatives from the American legation, a company of marines and a marine band, detachments from all the Allied and neutral legation guards were at the station to see him off.

President and Madame Hsu Shih-chang gave a garden party on Monday afternoon, May 5, to the Diplomatic Body and a number of prominent Chinese and foreigners. Under ideal weather conditions, the visitors after entering the Hsin Hua Men proceeded either by boat or by ricsha to Ying Tai, the small island in the South Lake on which the Emperor Kuang Hsu was kept in confinement by the Empress Dowager in the last days of the Manchu *regime*. From here the guests proceeded to Ta Yuan Ching Chung, a picturesque

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rocky hill, and finally to the Huai Sen Tang, where they were received by the President and Madame Hsu.

The Ministry of the Interior has telegraphed the following circular instruction to the military and civil governors of all the provinces imposing restrictions upon cigarette smoking: "It has been noticed that almost everybody in the country has indulged in the use of cigars or cigarettes, which will become a worse curse to the nation than opium in former days, unless some restrictions are imposed. It is hereby decided that before taking up any measure for the total prohibition of its use, the following restrictions shall be imposed: (1) No boy or girl under 18 years of age shall be allowed to smoke cigars or cigarettes; (2) any military or naval man using same shall be punished; and (3) the use of cigars and cigarettes in all government schools and colleges shall be strictly prohibited."

Peking, May 10, 1919.

Notes from Hankow

The Hankow British Volunteer Corps held its April Monthly Cup Shooting-Competition on April 26-27.

The tennis courts at the Race Club were opened for the season on Thursday, May 1. Many tennis players were out.

The Chinese Race Club held its 1919 Spring Race Meeting April 28-30 at the Chinese Race Course outside the native Hankow city.

There are now many cases of influenza in the Foreign Language School, Wuchang. The number of affected persons is about fifty.

Owing to the flooded condition of the Yangtze River within the last few days, navigation by junks has been made difficult and dangerous.

An American musical comedy company drew a good house at the final performance in the Victoria Hall. The company departed for Shanghai on April 27.

On April 30 the Consuls of Hankow invited Tuchun Wong Chan-yuan and Governor Ho Pei-yung of Wuchang to dinner at the foreign Race Club building, Hankow.

A Mining Savings Bank is being organized by a few prominent Chinese in Hankow. The chief function of the bank will be to handle all kinds of monetary transactions among mine operators.

A bad sandstorm in Hankow on May 2-3 covered the city with extremely fine sand and dust. Within a few hours the streets were covered. It was the worst storm Hankow had experienced since 1914.

General Wu Kwang-hsin, Tuan Chi-jui's brother-in-law, paid a sudden and unexpected visit to Changsha. He is on a mission, it is now said, to swing Tuchun Chang Ching-yao round to the Northern camp.

A ball was held in the Race Club building on Saturday, April 26. Some 300 Americans attended the function. The music was furnished by an orchestra from the Banvard Musical Company, now playing here.

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An address by Dr. Daniel on behalf of the destitute Assyrian Christian refugees in Siberia was given in St. John's Church last Sunday. The speech was extremely interesting, the object of the speaker being to obtain support.

It has been announced that some Chinese engineers at Hankow have united to form a Mine Exploring Corporation, the purport of which will be to explore mines in the country and negotiate with capitalists for their exploitation.

As the Chungking route is now open for the first time to steam navigation, the prospects for trading with Szechuan are now very bright. Most of the merchants in Hankow are making preparations to do business in the Upper Yangtze.

The Hankow "Pack of Wolf Cubs" started their work on Monday, April 28, when 21 boys were enrolled at the Union Hall for membership. The Cubmaster is W. J. Crooks. Drill will be held every Monday and Thursday.

Owing to intense competition among the silk and satin piece goods retailers, local stocks are extremely low priced. Realizing that they cannot afford to continue the competition, the dealers have now compromised and have reestablished prices.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has been postponed because of a family dispute among the descendants of the late Sheng Kung-pao, who held about a quarter of the shares issued by the company.

The Hung Chang Factory has found a good market in the Yangtze ports for its products, which consist of cotton brocades, jeans, cotton serges and similar cloths. Recently a foreign company purchased some 500 boxes of goods to be exported to foreign countries.

Ho Pei-yung, the newly appointed Hupeh Governor, has decreed that all magistrates in Hupeh must take immediate steps to enforce forestation work in their respective localities. It is hoped that all the wasted areas and barren mountains will be afforested.

The Government Mint in Wuchang is now buying large orders of Japanese copper from the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., the previous consignment of Japanese copper being nearly consumed. The daily output of coppers by the said mint amounts to 20,000.

J. Edgar, F. R. G. S., of the China Inland Mission, while passing through Ichang on his way to Szechuan gave a lecture on the "Dead Heart of Australia." Dr. Borthwick, of the Church of Scotland, recently gave the Ichang Missionary Association an interesting talk on conditions in Siberia, from which place he returned about a month ago.

Traffic is becoming very brisk up the Han River. Each day 1,500 or more bales of cotton, most of which is under the Japanese flag, are shipped. A good many boats carrying beans, oil, varnish, hides, etc., also carry the Japanese flag, so it seems as if the Japanese have monopolized the whole trade on the Han River.

The farmers in the farming districts of Hupeh are now engaged in planting young rice, which is the chief crop of this season. The prospects of the spring crops are very good, although some farmers complain that peas are not doing well. As the spring has been very mild, the cherry crop has been marketed early.

The 1919 Spring Race Meeting of the Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground was held April 28-30 at the Foreign Race Course, Hankow. Many lotteries were also held in connection with the races. Fifteen per cent of the lotteries and half of the net profits of the race meeting will be donated to Allied charities.

On May 2 there occurred somewhere near Yochow the fifth wreck on the Hsiang-Ao Railway, *i. e.*, the Yeh-Han Railway, Changsha-Hankow Section. Fortunately the train consisted of freight cars only, and there was no loss of life. It is said that the trouble was due to overloading of the cars and unusual speed of the train.

The Standard Oil Company of New York is now pushing their business ahead on the Han River. They have tanks in Hsuentaochen, Yokow and Anlu. Fancheng and Laohohow will also be having tanks in the near future. The Chinese hope that these tanks and storage facilities will eventually result in lower prices in this territory.

On account of the scarcity of salt, salt smugglers are doing a big trade in inland cities in this district. Another well paying business is opium smuggling. The price of opium now is down to 10,000 cash per ounce. Opium smugglers do most of their business in the Japanese Concession at Hankow, where apparently no attention is paid to them.

A new electric lighting company has been organized by some Ningpo men in Yi-yang, a prosperous commercial city in Hunan. For three years past there has been a company operating on a very small scale, using a very inadequate plant of Japanese make. Orders for machinery and dynamos have been sent to America already.

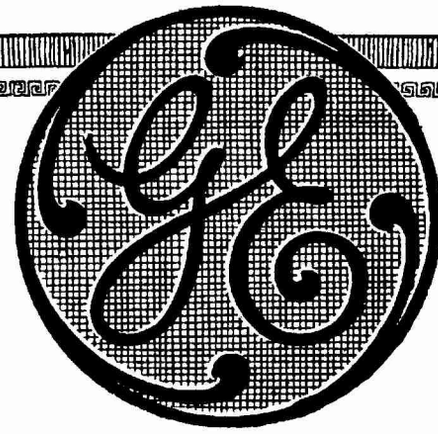
A message was received from Peking to the effect that President Hsu Shih-chang deeply regrets the death of Dr. Jieme Tien-yu, Director-General of the Chuen-Yeh-Han Railway, and in his memory the Ministry of Communications has received a mandate from the President advising that the best schemes advised by Dr. Jieme regarding railways should be carried out.

The drawing for prizes of the Huei Min Piao (Favor to People Lottery Tickets) issued by Tuchun Chang Chin-yao, of Hunan, which was to have taken place on April 15, did not come off. These Lottery Tickets are intended to be exchanged for the now valueless Hunan cash bills. As the people have no confidence in Tuchun Chang, the scheme is regarded with suspicion.

A Peking telegram announces that Yang Tu, former Minister of Finance, and a leader in the Monarchical movement in 1915, has sent a representative to Tuchun Chang Chin-yao at Changsha to induce the latter to recommend Yang as the civil governor of Hunan, while in return Yang is reported to have offered help in keeping Tuchun Chang in his present position as military governor.

It is reported that Yen Teh-ching, the Director of the Hsiang-Ao Railway, and one of the foremost American trained men in China, has been appointed by the Board of Communications as Director-General of the Chuen-Yeh-Han Railway, which position recently became vacant through the death of Dr. Jieme Tien-yu. Mr. Yen is now in Japan and will not be able to take up his new post until May 20.

In the Hall of the First Spinning Mill, Wuchang, a banquet was held on May 2 in honor of Tuchun



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Wong Chan-yuan and Governor Ho Pei-yung by the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Wuchang and Hankow. Among the other guests were C. H. Wei, head of the Hupeh Industrial Bureau; C. N. Lin, Superintendent of the Hanyang Arsenal; T. S. Woo, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Hankow; and the Wuchang Magistrate.

The following is a *resume* of the work done by the Han-Yeh-P'ing Iron & Coal Company Ltd. in 1917 and 1918. During these years the work at Hankow, Tayeh and Pingsiang was carried on smoothly. The output of pig iron is estimated at 150,000 tons, while the steel products reached the total of 50,000 tons. The output of iron ore at Tayeh totalled 600,000 tons. The coal from the mine at Pingsiang was also very abundant.

A large seven-storey department store, to be known as the "New World," is now in the process of construction. It is situated near the end of a drive way leading to the consular district of Hankow. The cost of construction of the building alone is estimated at $36,000. When completed the store promises to rival the Sincere and Wing On companies in Shanghai. It is understood that another group of Chinese merchants will also build another large department store somewhere near the New World.

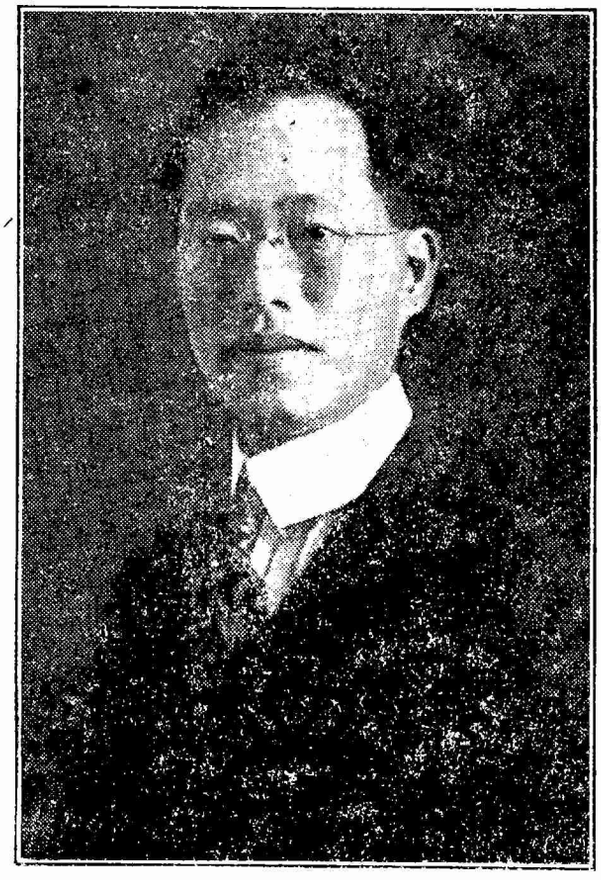
News was received here that the Upper Yangtze (Chungking to Ichang), is now open to navigation by steamers. Up to the present only some specially constructed steamboats could run through the difficult gorges of that section of the Yangtze. The s. s. *Anlan*, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, has the honor of being the first steamer to make the journey west. The s. s. *Meichuan* at Ichang will also make the same journey in the near future. Two steamers under the British flag will be running up the Yangtze this year, and the Japanese have secured two of the former Chinese steamers for their trade in that part of the country.

It is reported that negotiations are being carried on in Peking by the government with some British interests for a loan, reported to be £10,000,000, to be used in carrying out a scheme for the development of a "Greater Hankow." In 1914 the scheme had the backing of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, who put the scheme under the supervision of General W. S. Y. Tinge, then Superintendent of the Hankow Customs and the Acting Director-General of the Peking Hankow Railway. Chinese merchants here suspect political intrigue in the negotiation, and seven public bodies have jointly telegraphed to the government demanding a publication of the agreement.

P. S. J.

Hankow, May 4, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Chinese Consul at Vancouver

Yih Ko-liang, Chinese Consul at Vancouver, returned to China a few weeks ago on account of the illness of his wife, who is living at Peking. Prior to his appointment as Consul at Vancouver, Mr. Yih was Second Secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington, D. C.

Born in Foochow, Fukien, Mr. Yih is now forty-two years of age. Between 1897 and 1899 he studied at the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow. Between 1899 and 1900 he studied at St. Xavier's College in Shanghai, and at St. John's University between 1900 and 1902.

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In 1902 Mr. Yih was engaged by the Foochow College as an instructor. Later he was appointed an interpreter to the Bureau for Foreign Affairs at Foochow. In May of 1905 he went to America to pursue a higher education. He studied agriculture at Cornell University for four years. In 1909 he studied metallurgy at Michigan College of Mines. He received his B. A. S. from Cornell in 1908, and M. A. the following year.

In December of 1909 Mr. Yih returned to China, and after resting for a year, came to Peking and was appointed a member of the Bureau of Terminology in the Ministry of Education. Between 1910 and 1912 he was editor of the "Peking Daily News," an English daily paper published in the Capital. Concurrently he acted as Director of the Agricultural College, which office he gave up in 1913.

In 1914 Yih Ko-liang was appointed Senior Clerk of the Ministryr for Foreign Affairs, and in 1915 was appointed Second Secretary to the Chinese legation at Washington, D. C. After the murder of Tang Hua-lung, former Minister of the Interior, at Vancouver last summer, he gave up the office of the Second Secretary of the legation at Washington in favor of Wang Ling-hao, who was then Consul at Vancouver, and who was also in danger of being assassinated, and accepted the dangerous position of the Chinese Consul at Vancouver.

During the last few months Mr. Yih has performed his official duties with credit to himself. Unfortunately the illness of his wife at Peking necessitated his return to China.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

May 5. The Italian delegates resume their places at Paris upon a proposal from France that Italy should administer Fiume as the mandate of the League of Nations until 1923, Italy on that date to take full possession, a new port for the Jugo-Slavs to be built in the meantime a few miles distant from Fiume.

May 7. With reference to the peace treaty, a foolscap volume of 350 pages, which has been handed to them, the German delegates in Paris declare they are willing to sign it but Germany declines to pay an indemnity; they admit, however, that the Germans were wrong in invading Belgium and for this they are willing to make reparation; M. Clemenceau, in reply, states that it was needless to express unnecessary words, the hour having come for a settlement of heavy accounts.——A decision has been come to at Paris as to the disposition of the ex-German colonies, mandates to be held as follows: German East Africa, Great Britain; German South-west Africa, the Union of South Africa; Samoan Islands, New Zealand; Pacific possessions south of the Equator, Australia; Pacific possessions north of the Equator, Japan.——Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, and Baron Sonnino return to Paris.

May 10. Advices from Versailles indicate that the German delegation considers the peace terms "impossible;" their attitude is described as insolent and the Allies are reported to be preparing drastic methods of compulsion.

CHINA

May 12. The Peking Chamber of Commerce, jointly with Chambers of Commerce throughout the whole country, commences a boycott against Japanese goods as a protest against the cession of Kiachow to Japan.

JAPAN

May 5. Baron Makino states in Paris that Japan intends to return the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, merely retaining the economic concessions granted to Germany and the right to establish a settlement at Tsingtao.

May 7. Thirty-seven Chinese students are arrested in Tokio as the result of a disturbance; one of them is stated to have used a cooking knife and badly injured a Japanese constable.

GENERAL

April 27. In a speech at Boston Senator Lodge, the Majority leader in the U. S. Senate, states that the Americans should not meddle in European questions; what was of more consequence to the Americans than Fiume and Danzig was the fact that the Japanese insisted upon taking Shantung, "which is not Europe but in Asia, where our interests are comparable to those of the Allies; the Senate will have to watch this matter."

April 28. Baltic German troops, having effected a *coup d'etat* at Libau and overthrown the Lettish Provisional Government, Great Britain demands restoration of the *status quo.*

April 29. In a statement in the British House of Commons Winston Churchill states that Ireland, Egypt, India and the army on the Rhine were clamoring for men and it had been decided to recall to the army soldiers working on the land.

May 6. Announcement is made in the House of Commons that the British Government was considering the despatch of a mission to investigate Far Eastern markets with reference to cotton piece goods, particularly regarding foreign competition, including Japanese.——In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Edwards, the member from East Ham, Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states that the British Government now recognized the independence of Finland and the *de facto* Finnish Government.

May 7. Hungarian anti-Bolsheviks seize the Hungarian Legation in Vienna and confiscate many millions of florins intended for propaganda purposes; the Hungarian army is rapidly becoming disorganized.——Lord Reading resigns the post of British Ambassador to the United States.

May 10. The British troops in India are mobilizing as a result of the Afghans going on the war path; the new Amir has encroached on territory under British jurisdiction; martial law has been declared at Peshawar, where Afghan agents have been carrying on anti-British propaganda.

May 11. In the campaign against the Afghans, British troops advance down the Khyber Pass, the Afghans being ejected from Ash Kel.

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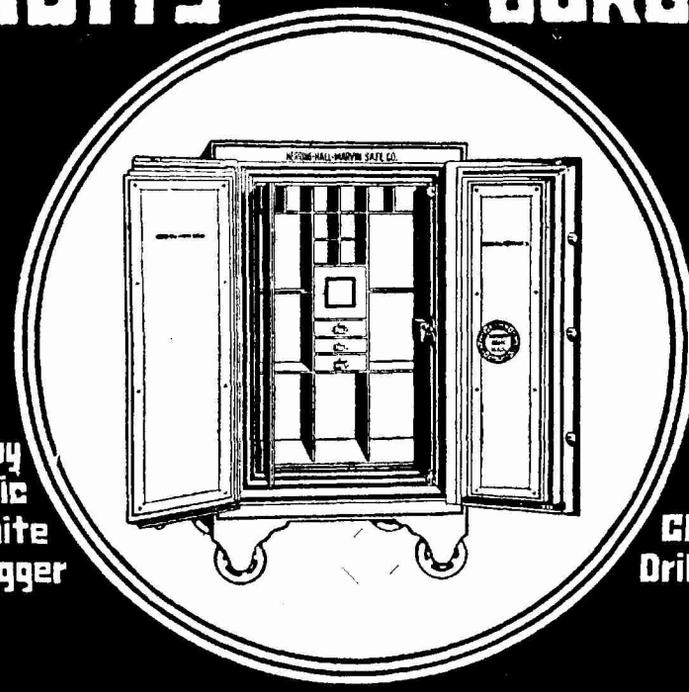

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Men and Events

C. H. Hilbert, of Castellano & Hilbert, exporters of leaf tobacco and cigars, Manila, P. I., is in Shanghai on business.

Mrs. Zung Zone-tuck, wife of an alumnus of St John's University, who on April 22 gave birth to boy triplets, recently died.

R. P. Roberts, of the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, departed this week for a vacation in America.

It is announced that the Shanghai Horticultural Society's spring flower show will be held in the Town Hall, Shanghai, on Wednesday and Thursday, May 21 and 22.

V. Meyer, of Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd., departed for Vladivostock on Saturday, May 10, on a three weeks' business trip. He was accompanied by Mrs. Meyer.

The branch office of the American Postal Agency in Shanghai, located at the corner of Peking Road and The Bund, commenced operations May 12 under the supervision of Mr. Kanake.

George R. Coleman, vice-president and district manager of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, who returned from America last week, is ill in Dr. Fearn's hospital.

Dr. E. D. Jackson, of the medical firm of Jackson, Hanwell, Jackson & Nield, Shanghai, and Mrs. Jackson departed for England, *via* Canada, on Saturday, May 10, by the s. s. *Empress of Russia.*

E. B. Bruce, of the Pacific Development Corporation, who has been in Shanghai for the past six months, departed for New York on Saturday, May 10, per s. s. *Empress of Russia.* Mrs. Bruce accompanied him.

About G. $150,000 worth of the most recent U. S. Victory Loan was subcribed in Shanghai, the applications have been transmitted to Peking, whence applications from the whole of China were wired to America.

The death occurred at a sanitarium in Hollywood, Cal., on April 3 of Dr. Charles S. Settlemyer, who up until his departure for America last September because of ill-health was professor of history and politics in Nanking University.

W. L. Merriman was elected chairman of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club at a meeting of the committee on Wednesday, May 14. R. D. Bunn, former chairman of the club, is planning to depart for America at an early date.

Milton T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, will speak at the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, May 18, at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, at 5 o'clock. F. W. Gill, of the Shanghai American School, will sing.

The official opening of the new highway to Woosung took place May 9 under the auspices of the Chapei civil and military authorities. The road so far has not been macadamized and for the present has only been carried as far as Woosung Creek.

Japanese papers announce the forthcoming wedding of F. C. Kendall, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, and Miss Kuyvett, a sister-in-law of Major George Wheeler. The ceremony will take place in Christ Church, Yokohama, about May 15.

The British Police Court, Shanghai, on May 13 imposed a fine of $20 on C. Macdougal, chief engineer of the P. & O. s. s. *Dilwara*, who was charged with importing opium into Shanghai. The accused was also ordered to pay the sum of $10, being the cost of the prosecution.

A Chinese salesman for the British-American Tobacco Company was sentenced to six months' and a coolie to three months' imprisonment at the Shanghai Mixed Court on May 12 for substituting various brands of the company's cigarettes with inferior brands and other articles.

C. L. W. Bailey, of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is seriously ill at the Victoria Nursing Home with paratyphoid fever. Mr. Bailey, in cooperation with C. L. G. Wayne, recently contributed an article to the REVIEW dealing with the operation of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Chu Pao-san and Shen Lien-fang, chairman and vice-chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, resigned from their positions at a meeting of the executive committee on Wednesday, May 14. Their resignations have been submitted to a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The final scores of the Far Eastern Olympic meet were announced on May 14 as follows: Philippines first, Japan second, and China third. At the conclusion of the meet it was announced that the next Olympic meet will be held in Shanghai during the first week of October, 1921.

Walter Holliday, cashier of the Standard Oil Company, and Miss Edith Parker, daughter of Mrs. Anna Parker, of Los Angeles, were quietly married at Shanghai on April 26. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday are leaving shortly for Chungking, where Mr. Holliday goes for the Standard Oil Company.

In view of the big public demand for courses in the Y. M. C. A. Auto School, the school has engaged another instructor. Owners who desire to secure the services of trained chauffeurs should communicate with the secretary of the Employment Department, Y.M.C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, stating their needs and the wages they are prepared to pay.

The American Asiatic Association of New York has announced an international exposition of Asiatic products to be held in the Grand Central Palace in New York City in 1920. Circulars showing the general plan for the exhibit have been sent to the American Association of China. It is hoped to interest the Chinese merchants in the enterprise.

The American University Club of China gave a dinner dance and entertainment at the Oriental Hotel on the evening of May 9. Chinese food was served in foreign style and in addition to a musical program by an ochestra there were moving pictures of the last Princeton-Yale football game and an exhibition of sleight of hand and juggling.

L. A. Ault, president of the Ault & Wiborg Company, manufacturers of printing inks, chemicals and dyes, of Cincinatti, Ohio, who has been visiting in China for some time, plans to depart for Hankow within the next few days. Mr. Ault is accompanied by Mrs. Ault and his brother, L. D. Ault. The Ault & Wiborg Company is one of the largest American manufacturers of printing inks.

To Let: "Devon House," Rocky Point, Peitaiho; furnished for July and August. Next to Assembly Hall, four minutes from the beach, railway station, stores and post office. Electric light, tennis court, three bedrooms, small bath-room, one sitting room and mosquito screened dining room. Large verandah. Terms Tls. 400 for July and August. Apply to No. 1 Meadows Road, Tientsin, China.

The annual report of the China Commerce Club of California, dated March 27, showed a total of 58 members. During the year 17 luncheons were held at which more than 100 visitors to San Francisco from China were entertained. The income of the organization for the year was G. $3,565. Frank E. Hinckley is secretary of the organization, which has its headquarters at 1204 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco.

Dr. Albert S. Tenney, a brother of R. P. Tenney, senior American Assessor in the Shanghai Mixed Court, and a son of Dr. Charles D. Tenney, First Secretary of the American legation at Peking, has established an office in Shanghai for the practice of medicine at No. 24 Whangpoo Road. Dr. Tenney is a graduate of both Cornell and Harvard Universities. He practiced medicine for six years in Seattle and for four years in Kiukiang, China.

Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, and Mrs. Dewey proceeded from Shanghai to Hangchow last week where they were enthusiastically received by the numerous American educational institutions operating there. Prof. Dewey, in addition to delivering several addresses, conducted a series of round table discussions, in the course of which he met the leading educators of Hangchow, Kashing, Yangchow and other places.

A meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, May 15, at 4.30 o'clock for the purpose of arranging an entertainment to raise funds for the Institute for the Chinese Blind, which is in serious financial difficulties because of the present exchange situation. This institution, which is the only one in this section of China, was made possible through a gift of Tls. 60,000 by Dr. John Fryer.

Prof. John Dewey's Visit to China

Dr. John Dewey, professor of Philosophy and Psychology at Columbia University, New York, who has been visiting in Shanghai and Hangchow for the past few weeks, departed this week for Nanking where he will remain a short time before departing for America. Prof. Dewey came to the Orient for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures on education at the leading universities in Japan. After completing his engagement there he came to China, where he was engaged by the Chinese Ministry of Education to lecture before the various Chinese universities and educational associations on the same subject. Prof. Dewey easily ranks at the very head of advanced education in America and his teachings have had a profound influence upon the development of democracy and education in the United States. He is a native of Vermont and a graduate of the University of that state as well as of Johns Hopkins University, University of Wisconsin and other schools. He is also an author of note on subjects pertaining to philosophy and psychology, besides being a regular contributor to the *Philosophical Review*, *Psychological Review*, the *Journal of Philosophy and Psychology*, etc. He is accompanied on his visit to China by Mrs. Dewey. While in Nanking they will be the guests of Prof. Bowen of Nanking University. The *North China Daily News* in its issue of Thursday, May 15, had the following to say regarding Prof. Dewey's lecture in Hangchow:

"Yesterday morning, at the instigation of the principal of the Provincial Normal School, who himself went to Shanghai to meet our distinguished visitor, Professor Dewey addressed an audience of over 1,000 in the large hall on the West Lake. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Educational Association, and the students of the principal schools and colleges, together with their teachers, and those interested in the subject, availed themselves of the invitation. The outline alone can be touched on here. Dr. Dewey (and his gifted interpreter, a pupil, we understand, of his own) urged the Chinese to begin at the beginning in education; to get down to the people. As China is now a Republic, and the day past when only the aristocracy was educated, this must ever be kept in view and the best given to the humblest. This cannot be left to the younger generation (students in schools), but the teachers and professors must diligently set themselves to the task of giving to the people the very best. America has always been a friend to China: witness the return of the indemnity money, and the purpose to which she requested it to be put by the Chinese government.

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"Dr. Dewey spoke for two hours, and the enthusiasm with which his speech was punctuated showed the keen interest of the audience in what he said. One of them, a Briton, listening to him, could not but reflect on the great advantage of such a speech as propaganda. The Americans are an example to the world in this connection. Why does not England send out some of her picked men from time to time to China and Japan, who will so leaven the thought of the country that when China's 'day' comes (as come it will) there will be no question as to the 'side' she takes? A League of Nations cannot be called into existence by the wave of a magic wand; it must come after *long* and careful preparation of the hearts and minds of the people of the nations. We would use the columns of the influential *North China Daily News* to urge on the British in this country to 'wake up' in this matter. The appreciation of the Chinese can be judged by the fact that it is by the invitation of the Chinese, who are, we understand, defraying his expenses, that Professor Dewey is in this country."

Information Regarding Disposal of Liberty Bond Coupons

In answer to questions regarding the disposal of the coupons on the American Liberty Loan Bonds, one of the banks in Shanghai has issued a letter of instructions. In addition to the instructions given here it should be said that the coupons do not bear interest and should be detached when due and cashed. Coupons from U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds are accepted at the U. S. Postal Agency in Shanghai in payment for War Savings Stamps. The directions for disposing of the coupons as issued by the bank follow:

1. Liberty Bond coupons when due may be cashed at any bank; that is to say, any bank may cash them if it so desires. This bank at all of its branches purchases these coupons upon presentation.

2. Coupons may be detached from the bond and forwarded by letter to this bank; we will purchase them at our buying rate for sight drafts on New York and place the tael or Mex. dollar proceeds to the credit of a depositor's account.

3. Coupons, being bearer checks of the United States government, may pass freely from one person to another.

4. By reason of the enormous amount of engraving necessary to turn out four or five Liberty Loan issues, the United States government was compelled to issue temporary certificates running for two years instead of the definitive bonds. If holders of these temporary certificates will read the written agreement on the bond, last sentence, they will observe that provision has been made by the government for the exchange of the temporary certificates for definitive bonds after the last coupon has fallen due and been clipped.

5. The Third Liberty Loan Bonds will not be ready to replace the temporary certificates until March 15, 1920, when the last coupon falls due.

6. Before the government will issue the definitive bonds, the temporary certificates must be surrendered. This means that the best and safest way for holders of Liberty Bonds in China to make the exchange is to clip the March 15, 1920, coupon on or about February 15, 1920, and send the bond by registered mail insured to the Treasury Dept. in Washington with a letter requesting the exchange and giving the China address to which the bonds are to be sent.

Claim Hats too Ancient for China

An action claiming $3,000 damages was filed in the United States Court for China on May 13 against Arkell & Douglas, an American firm, by Vera Meier and Olga Kaltzoff, proprietors of the "Elegante," 5-A Broadway, Shanghai. The claim alleges fraud and deceit in regard to a purchase of ladies' millinery. Plaintiffs declare that an oral agreement was entered into last January for a purchase of fifty hats which it was stipulated were to be bought from a certain New York firm. The agreement, it is claimed, was made through one J. Ezra, who later presented documents purporting to contain the agreement but which in reality differed materially, in that no special firm was mentioned in connection with the purchase and that Arkell & Douglas did not undertake responsibility for the selection. The plaintiffs state that neither were able to read the document, which was in English, but that the agent, who was aware of this fact, assured them that it was the same as the oral agreement. Plaintiffs state that they advanced $817.55 toward the purchase. The hats arrived April 28 and plaintiffs declare them to be cheap, trashy, out of style and entirely unsuited to their trade and state that their business suffered to the extent of $3,000, which is prayed, with interest and costs. The claim was filed by M. L. Heen, counsel for plaintiffs.

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Women's Work

A Co-educational Venture of the Y. W. C. A. at Peking

The Social Service Committee of the Y. W. C. A. at Peking—composed of the following Chinese women: Mrs. Sam Young, whose husband is a member of the Conservancy Bureau; Miss Li, daughter of General Li Cheng-tai; Princess Ka La-chin, who established and opened the second Chinese Girl's School in North China; Miss Chiang Hsuang, whose father is secretary to President Hsu Shih-chang; and Mrs. Colonel Ting Wu-han—has established a Poor School for the Chinese boys and girls from 6 to 13 years old. The school is handled and instructed entirely by Chinese women who hold classes from 9 to 12 o'clock each morning in Chinese literature, writing, arithmetic, sewing, manual training and physical culture. Two Chinese students from the Industrial Department of the Higher Normal School, of which Samuel Dean is acting principal, has charge of the manual training work. In the industrial work all the tools used are Chinese tools and in this way the work taught is very practical as it can be carried on after the children graduate from the classes, as Chinese tools can be purchased and are always available.

The students for the school were obtained in the following manner: Advertisements announcing the opening of such a school were posted in the immediate neighborhood and posters were mailed out by some of the Chinese women in charge. More than fifty children reported the first opening day and all were well dressed children, which made it somewhat hard for the Y. W. C. A. Social Service Committee to believe that the small boys and girls who reported for work belonged to the poorer class of Chinese men and women. However upon investigating the reasons for so much display it was found out that the mothers had spent many days in collecting and borrowing the best clothes from their neighbors, aunts, uncles and cousins to make it possible for their children to present a good appearance. The days that followed found the pupils appearing in their usual soiled and torn garments such as are seen on the streets and alley-ways. Many padded garments, handkerchiefs, outer garments and bars of soap were donated to these children, as one of the most difficult problems faced by the faculty was the bathing problem. However, baths were made ready for the fifty-one children, who in most cases were receiving their first real bath and wearing their first clean clothes. A regular attendance to all the classes in their work and much interest is reported by the committee in charge. In the primary department games are played, stories are dramatized and folk dances are given, and at Christmas time the mothers and fathers of the children are invited to inspect the work being done by their children in the school.

The Y. W. C. A. branch in Peking is a Wellsley Center and is financed entirely by Wellsley College, all of the foreign secretaries on the staff being graduates of Wellsley College. Regular classes are held for Chinese women, of whom more than 400 are members of this Y. W. C. A. branch. While physical training is emphasized in the Shanghai Association it is not given the same emphasis in Peking, due to the fact that the Northern women are more conservative and solid and the idea of bloomers and tennis shoes does not appeal

to the general class of them. There are four foreign secretaries on the staff in this branch: Miss Lily K. Haass, Miss Kathryn Williams, Miss Hazel Myers and Miss Alice Holmes. The committees of the Association are made up mostly of Chinese women. Miss Ting Hsu-ching, a prominent Chinese woman who has taken an active part in the Y. W. C. A. since its organization, is planning to depart for America during the summer where she will give lectures in various parts of the States telling of the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in China preparatory to the financial campaign of the Y. W. C. A. that will be launched in November, the funds to be devoted to foreign fields. Miss Ting will be accompanied by an interpreter on her tour and Miss Fan will also assist in this work before entering the National Association Training Department, in New York, where she has a scholarship.

On Friday and Saturday, May 15 and May 16, the Association is planning to hold a Chinese Baby Show and Contest. Circulars have been sent out in the form of registration blanks for those desiring to enter their babies in the contest. The circular is written up in Chinese and contains a picture of the son of Mrs. Hollington K. Tong, who is chairman of the Committee-in-Charge.

Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

The Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union held an at home on Saturday, May 10—on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the organization's founding—at the home of L. E. Canning, 197 Bubbling Well Road. Dr. Walter Hiltner, who has recently returned from Red Cross work in Siberia, and Major N. E. Home, in medical charge of the s. s. *Urania* and formerly engaged in medical work with the Britsh navy and army, addressed the members and guests present on the subject of alchohol and the war. Dr. Hiltner in his remarks referred to the fight for prohibition in America and emphasised the change in the attitude of the medical profession toward prohibition. He told of what had been done by the United States army to prevent drinking and alluded especially to the requirements of the aviation corps, where total abstinence was practically imperative.

Major Home endorsed Dr. Hiltner's points, especially in connection with temperance and aviation, and gave several instances in which accidents had been traced directly to the aviator's drinking before going on flight. He also recounted some of his experiences while a fleet surgeon in the British navy and, afterward, in the British army. He quoted the instances of British Columbia and Seattle and Tacoma as showing the advantages of prohibition and also maintained that civic police costs had been found to fall greatly in prohibition cities owing to the decrease in crime.

Miss Olive, of Soochow, gave three excellent solos and Miss Woodberry a violin solo, while the girls of Beulah Academy, Shanghai, rendered a chorus number. Miss White had charge of the entertainment portion of the function.

Women and Events

Miss Carl, the famous painter of the Manchu Empress Dowager and ex-President Li Yuan-Hung of China, has been invited to paint the portraits of President Hsu Shih-chang's two little daughters.

A large number of parents and visitors were present at the Shanghai American School annual May "Frolic" on Friday, May 16, at 5 p. m. on the lawn of the Baptist Mission compound, North Szechuen Road.

The marriage took place at Kobe on Tuesday, May 6, of Amos Belden, Jr., of the International Banking Corporation, and Miss Muriel Lucy Coningham, of Kobe, Japan. Mr. and Mrs. Belden will be at home on May 29 at 105 Yamamoto dori, Nichome, Kobe.

The treasurer of the Shanghai Chapter of the American Red Cross has received the sum of Mex. $160 from the American Woman's Club of Shanghai through Mrs. Florence Ayscough, hon. secretary of the Allied War Relief Association, being part of the proceeds of the tea-dance given by the American Woman's Club.

At a meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club on Thursday, May 15, J. W. Crofoot, of West Gate School, gave an address on "The Significance of Shanghai Civil and Religious Parades." This meeting was the conclusion of meetings dealing with Chinese customs, and was in charge of Mrs. Arthur Rugh.

A large number of people were present at the concert dance given by the Music Department of the American Woman's Club on Wednesday, May 14, at the Carlton Cafe. Preceding the dance a musical concert was given followed by refreshments. The admittance fee was Mex. $1 and the proceeds will go towards the piano fund. Those taking part in the musical program were: Mrs. Ashton, Mrs. McMeekin, the Misses Jansen, Miss Mary McConnell, Mr. Haynes and Mr. Maitland. The entertainment was under the patronage of Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Mrs. W. P. Lunt, the Misses Jansen, Mrs. Wilson and Consul-General Thomas Sammons.

M. C. P.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

China Must Not Recognize Peace Conference Decision

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

The shocking news from Europe is that Japan is to get all the privileges granted to Germany including the occupation of Tsingtao. It is difficult to see why a Chinese territory should be given to Japan after China has declared war on Germany on the side of the Allies. We must not recognise such a decision on the part of the peace conference. The peace conference alleges that its work is to secure lasting peace for the world, and its guiding principle is equality for all peoples. But the first result of the conference is to impose a grievance on China. Right is mightier than Might may be a principle good enough for the West but it is not admitted in the East. Whatever China may have failed to do she has done nothing to court the hatred of the Allies. Why then should they make a victim of her by njuring her sovereignty and independence?

Truth and Justice in Canton

From the "Canton Times" (Chinese)

Truth and justice are now away on furlough from Canton and might and deceit have come to rule over the land. This would happen in every country where revolutions, civil war, and struggle between parties are taking place. Therefore, one should not feel discouraged and become selfish and lawless like

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SHANGHAI

BRISTLES

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The thousands of armed vagrants in Canton, and other parts of China, bearing the names of the Army for National Defense, this provincial army or that provincial army, will not disband. They will continue to exist for years to come or until the people are aroused to see their uselessness and are sufficiently strong to put an end to such a demoralized organization, a licensed gang of bandits. These conditions will not cease even when internal peace has come. Justice will reign in Canton and other parts of China only when the better class of citizens are not cowards and when no man will feel human to take another's life by false accusation. The day will come, however, as China will have better citizens and the present ruling class will surely die.

"Barbarians" of Europe Shock the Japanese

From the "Herald of Asia", (Japanese)

Japan is constantly shocked by reports of the most atrocious doings on the part of Europeans whom she had been accustomed to regard as exemplary peoples. Accounts of what the Teutons were guilty of during the progress of the war in regard to France and Belgium came to Japan as one of the greatest surprises of the whole war. The same cruelties and inhumanities are marking the course of Bolshevism in Russia. In Dresden the other day a mob, including soldiers, raided the office of the War Minister and, taking him out, threw him into the river and shot him up. How is all this savagery possible in countries that hitherto have been ranked among the world's civilized peoples, to say nothing of a Christian reputation? Would such things ever be possible in Japan? The war seems indeed to have released the latent spirit of savagery that law and order had kept so long under control in Europe. It may be, as some aver, that in most people all that is needed is a little scratching to find the savage. We have been civilized outwardly much faster and to a greater degree than we have been civilized inwardly. National character has not kept pace with material development. Man has changed his environment but not his heart. His power is greater than his self-control. He is advancing materially more rapidly than he is advancing spiritually. He is becoming to an alarming extent his own god, and what if it prove a devil? Nations that look no higher than man can expect nothing better than man. But religion has much to do yet before it can make a real man out of this human animal.

Japanese Immigration Into Manchuria and Mongolia

From the "Russian Daily News," Harbin (American)

It is learned from reliable sources that on April 16 the Japanese Eastern Development Society decided on the policy of emigration of Japanese and Koreans to Manchuria and Mongolia as follows:

1) The Japanese government will give one million yen to the Society for Emigration.

2) The said society must send 1,500 families of Japanese and Koreans to Manchuria and Mongolia.

3) The society had previously decided that within ten years it would send 20,000 families of Japanese farmers and 30,000 families of Korean farmers, altogether about 200,000 persons, to Manchuria and Mongolia.

4) The number of families for each village must be at least 500, and they will be forbidden to live outside of the village.

5) Of these organised villages there must be a head-man and a vice head-man, as well as a secretary, to conduct the autonomous administration of the village. Their duty should be to maintain order in the village and to develop education and take care of sanitary questions, religious matters, etc.

6) With a view to protection, each village must be provided by the government with sufficient weapons. The Japanese government will furthermore send a sufficient number of policemen and soldiers to protect them.

Appeal to Chinese Patriotism

From the "Peking Leader" (Chinese)

Under the circumstances, we should be careful in apportioning our reprobation. It may be natural for some of us to lay the blame for this half victory, so to speak, on the shoulders of our delegates at the Paris conference; but this is wrong and it would be ingratitude on our part not to sympathise with their difficult position and uphill fight. The nation should rather blame itself for its supineness in the past, since these agreements were signed on the responsibility of only one or two individuals but have not been ratified by either the cabinet or parliament. What then is the proper remedy? Clearly it is up to the Chinese people to devise a way out of it. The Big

"Who's Who In China"

Within the next few weeks, Millard's Review is planning to issue in book form the series of biographical sketches with pictures that have appeared in its columns during the past year. The book will be printed on good paper and will contain the biographies and photographic reproductions of approximately 60 of China's present political and industrial leaders.

The cost of the book in a heavy cardboard binding will be Mex. $1.00. In case you desire a more substantial cloth binding the cost will be Mex. $2.

The publication of this "Who's Who in China," will fill a long-felt need in this country, and also abroad where there is a lack of definite information regarding the men who are actually doing things in China.

Every school, governmental and foreign—every foreign legation—every foreign consulate—every business house—and every governmental department in China will desire copies of this important publication.

Since the edition will be limited, it is necessary that orders should be placed at once. Send orders to the following address:

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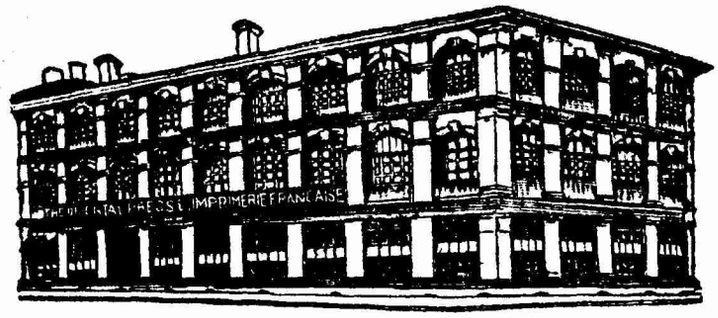

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

the fighting factions, saying that others rob, why can't I do the same? It is true that it is hard to bear the injustice the strong is doing to the weak, the soldiers upon the civilians; but at the same time, it is very difficult to avoid being likewise treated if going against the will of the party who is, for the time being, using its might to grab everything valuable to satisfy its greedy, devilish desires and schemes. Now one may think it is extremely wicked if a so-called military commander has sent a thousand men to a helpless village to destroy many of its homes simply because its inhabitants, unarmed and defenseless, have permitted some bandits to quarter there and these bandits succeeded in killing a number of soldiers before getting away from it. One may say it is a gross injustice to shoot down the aged, the tearful women, and sweet children simply because the men of the village have been unable to keep the bandits out when they first came in. One must, however, still remember that the war is not over in China. It will take some time to end this. The Big Three's decision (giving Tsingtao to Japan) may or may not be subject to further alteration as a consequence of our peoples firm stand in the matter, but we ought certainly to be prepared for all eventualities. For the challenge must be answered. As long as the government is not representative of the whole nation the railway agreement of last September, *it seems*, will stand: but the moment a really representative government of the Chinese democracy is in power that government can claim to repudiate what has been signed without the knowledge or consent of the people. Granted that such a government is actually in power; then its first duty is to find the money and repay the $30,000,000 advanced by the Japanese, plus reasonable interest. Then, will we be in a position to ransom the Japanese claim to succeed Germany's former economic rights and privileges. Here is where the Shanghai peace conference must lose no time in really bestirring itself. We appeal once again to the patriotism of the nation's delegates assembled in Shanghai, for the sooner peace and unity are restored the sooner will the country have a proper representative government, and the stronger will then be our position when we attempt to solve all problems of foreign as well as internal politics. Let there be no more trifling over petty squabbles or quibblings. Instead let the delegates behave as sensible men, men who will be worthy of the great trust reposed in them, men who will soar above sordid party politics, and men who have eyes to see that the future destiny of their country depends upon the promptness with which they can give it solid peace and union.

"Let Us Use American and British Goods"

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

Has justice disappeared from the world? If so, why then is the word ever on the lips? If justice is still in operation, then China should not be made to swallow the bitter pill of Japanese oppression. The fact that Japan is to get Tsingtao is not because justice has died, but because we are not fighting hard enough. Our first step is to get rid of the traitors. Without traitors no foreign nation could destroy us. Let no one feel satisfied after merely holding a few mass meetings and sending off a few telegrams. What must we do to safeguard our territory? Japan is robbing us of our territory. Let us return the compliment in a different way. Let us so act as to show them our mind. Internally, we should deal with the traitors, and externally we must insist on ceasing to treat the Japanese as our friends. If we must use imported goods, let us use American and British goods.

Who Will Suffer This Time?

From the "Hochi" (Japanese)

Over twenty years ago three Powers intervened with regard to the occupation of Liaotung by Japan as the result of the Sino-Japanese War. The voice of the people at the time was to revenge themselves on the Three Powers within the next ten years, and in ten years they fulfilled part of their resolution through the Russo-Japanese War. How tense and strained were the efforts of the people during those ten years! Popular efforts have since relaxed, however, the people being hoodwinked by the empty name of one of the world Powers. As a result, Japan is insulted, and another Triple Intervention is forthcoming with regard to the Shantung question. This menace is the best remedy for the people, and the best means of saving the country from the difficult position in which it finds itself is to raise up the efforts of the people. If it is impossible to push through our claims regarding Shantung, our delegates at Paris should immediately withdraw from Paris.

Britons and Americans Again Behind Chinese Riots?

From the "Yamato" (Japanese)

It is a great mistake to think that the anti-Japanese outburst in Peking is merely a reflection of the indignation of Chinese students. The truth is that behind them is a great influence which has been concocting a second plot to undermine Japan's position in the Orient. It is considered undeniable that among the rioters even in Korea were foreigners in

religious dress, and we need not refer to the open anti-Japanese propaganda by Britons and Americans in China. They are practically challenging Japan. Chinese do not know that in listening to the British and American propaganda they are leading their country to ruin. There are even some Chinese who are endeavoring to Anglicize or Americanize their own country, misled by the beautiful name of international control. The disturbances in China are not a fire on the other side of the river, but a calamity at the door of Japan herself. It may be said that it is Japan's mission to quieten the situation. This should be done in a thorough-going manner—in other words, Chinese should be made to awake to the fact that there is no means of preserving the integrity of the Orient except by the policy and power of Japan.

Chinese Insect Wax

CHINESE Insect Wax is mentioned as early as 1522 in Chinese books; but at that time the idea seems to have been prevalent that the insects, by some mysterious process of metamorphosis, were themselves converted into a white substance and did not excrete the wax. Amongst Europeans we find Martini in his *Novus Atlas Sinensis*—a work descriptive of the Chinese Empire, published in 1655—mentioning *able cera* as a product of the Hu-Kwang provinces, and of the province of Kwangsi. Again, Gabriel de Magalhaes, in his "Nouvelle Relation de la Chine," published in 1668, states that white wax is produced in the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Shantung; while in the "Lettres Edipicantes," published in 1752, Pere Chanseaume has a "Memoire sur la cire d'arbre," or tree wax. In the "Comptes Rendus de L'Academie des Sciencs" of 1840, Stanilaus Julien adds some notes on tree wax and the insects which produce it, and quotes from Chinese authors on the same subject; and in Volume XII of the Pharmaceutical Journal, published in 1853, there is an article by Daniel Hanbury entitled "The Insect Wax of China." Fortune, Baron von Richthofen, and Gill, have all alluded to the subject, and Mr. Huber, while he held the post of Agent to the British government in Western China, wrote a special and very interesting report on Insect White Wax. Again, in 1880 Pere Rathouis published at Shanghai a short memoir on the white wax insect.

In the spring of 1884 Alex Hosie, M. A., F. R. G. S., of the British Consular Service in China, received instructions from the British Foreign Office to report fully, for the information of the Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, on the subject of Chinese Insect White Wax, and to collect and transmit specimens illustrative of this remarkable industry. To comply with those instructions, therefore, he found it necessary to pay a visit to the center of this wax culture in the province of Szechuan, and the following report of his investigations are given in his interesting book "Three Years in Western Szechuan."

In addition, part of this report was published as an Appendix to a Parliamentary report in February, 1885.

Although the province of Szechuen has always been regarded as the chief breeding country of this insect, and the great field for the production and manufacture of the white wax of commerce, the wax is found in several other provinces, notably in Kweichow, Hunan, Fukien, Chekiang and Anhui, and in reality exists in small quantities from Chihli in the North to the island of Hainan in the South of China.

The great breeding ground of the white wax insect is in the Chien-chang Valley, in the southwestern corner of the province of Szechuen, the northern boundary of same being lat. 29°20″, and the southern boundary, lat. 27°11″, in which the principle town is Ning Yuan Fu. In the Valley, which is about 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and on the hills which bound it, there is one very prominent tree, called by the Chinese of that region the *Ch'ung-shu*, or "Insect Tree." It is also known under different names in the same province. It is called the *Tung-ching shu*, or "evergreen tree," and the *Pao-ka-ts'ao shu*, or "Crackling-flea Tree," from the sputtering of the wood when burning. From the specimens of the tree which Hosie forwarded to Kew Gardens, the authorities there have come to the conclusion that it is the *Ligustrum Lucidum*, or large-leaved privet.

The white wax insect is found in a brown, brittle, pea-shaped excrescence or scale which is attached to the bark of the boughs and twigs of the tree. The larger excrescences when opened are found to contain a swarm of moving brown creatures each provided with six legs and a pair of antennae. Each of these creatures is a white wax insect—the *coccus pe-la* of Westwood. Many of the scales also contained either a small white bag or cocoon covering a pupa, or a perfect image in the shape of a small black beetle. This beetle is a species of *brachytarsus*. If left undisturbed in the broken scale, the beetle, which, from his ungainly appearance, is called by the Chinese the *niu-erh*, or "buffalo," will, heedless of the cocci

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

which begin to crawl outside and inside the scale, continue to burrow in the inner lining of the scale, which is apparently his food. The Chinese declare that the beetle eats his minute companions in the scale, or at least injures them by the pressure of his comparatively heavy body; and it is true that the scales from Chien Chang in which the beetles are numerous are cheaper than those in which they are absent. The *genus brachytarsus* is parasitic on *coccus*, and the grub, not the imago, is the enemy of the white wax insect. The Chinese, therefore, are not far wrong when they pay a lower price for the beetle-infested scales.

The Chien-Chang valley is the great insect producing country; but the insects may be, and are, propagated elsewhere, as in Chien-wei Hsien to the south of Chia-ting Fu, and even as far east as Chungking. These insects are, however, declared by the Chinese to be inferior, and they fetch a lower price.

The white wax as an article of commerce is produced in the prefecture of Chia-ting two hundred miles to the northeast of Chien-Chang. In the end of April, the scales are gathered from the *ligustrum* in the Chien-Chang valley, and collected for the most part at the town of Te-chang, on the right bank of the An-ming River. To this town porters from Chia-ting annually resort, but in ever decreasing numbers. Forty or fifty years ago ten thousand porters were required during the season to carry the scales across the mountains from the Chien-chang valley to the wax tree country, but in 1884 Hosie found that a thousand porters were able to transport the Chien-chang supply. To-day the number is negligible. The scales are made up into paper packets, each weighing about sixteen ounces, and a load usually consists of about sixty packets. Great care has to be taken in the transit of the scales. The porters between the Chien-chang valley and Chia-ting travel only during the night, for, at the season of transit, the temperature is already high during the day, and would tend to the rapid development of the insects and their escape from the scales. At their resting places, the porters open and spread out the packets in cool places. Notwithstanding all these precautions, however, each packet, on arrival at Chia-ting, is found to be more than an ounce lighter than when it started from Chien-chang.

In favorable years a pound of Chien-chang scales is calculated to produce from four to five pounds of wax; in bad years little more than a pound may be expected.

West from the right bank of the Min River, on which the city of Chia-ting lies, stretches a plain to the foot of the sacred O-mei range of mountains. This plain, which runs south to the left bank of the Ta-tu River, which forms the northern boundary of the Chien-chang valley for the west, is an immense rice-field. Almost every plot of ground on this plain, as well as the bases of the mountains, are thickly edged with stumps, varying from three or four to a dozen feet in height, with numerous sprouts rising from their gnarled heads. These stumps resemble, at a distance, our own pollard willows. There was some doubt as to the species of this tree but it is, in all probability, the *Fraxinus Chinensis*, a species of ash. The tree is known to the Chinese as the Pai-la-shu or "white wax tree."

It is to this, the great home of the wax tree, that the scales are carried from the Chien-chang valley. On their arrival, about the beginning of May, they are made up into small packets of from twenty to thirty scales, which are enclosed in a leaf of the wood oil tree. The edges of the leaf are tied together with rice straw, by which the packet is also suspended close under the branches of the wax tree. A few rough holes are drilled in the leaf with a blunt needle, so that the insects may find their way through them to the branches.

On emerging from the scales, the insects creep rapidly up the branches to the leaves, among which they nestle for a period of thirteen days. They then descend the branches and twigs, on which they take up their positions, the females, doubtless, to provide for a continuation of the race by developing scales in which to deposit their eggs, and the males to excrete the substance known as white wax.

The Chinese in Chia-ting have learned to distinguish the wax-producing from the non-wax-producing insects. They divide them into two classes, called respectively, the *la-sha* or "wax sand," and the *huang-sha* or "brown sand." The former, which are of a reddish-white color, are declared to be the wax producers, while the latter, which are of a brownish color, are said to produce no wax. These are, without doubt, the males and females respectively. During the thirteen days after their escape from the scales, and their future life when studded on the bark, the insects must derive their nourishment from the sap of the tree, although to the unaided eye there is no visible impression on leaves or bark. From the absence of any such marks, the Chinese declare that the insects live on dew, and that the wax perspires from their bodies.

The wax first appears as a white coating on the under sides of the boughs and twigs, and resembles very much sulphate of quinine, or a covering of snow. It gradually spreads over the whole branch, and attains, after three months, a thickness of about a quarter of an inch. When the white deposit becomes visible on the branches, the farmer may be seen going the round of his trees, carefully belaboring each stump with a heavy wooden club, in order, as he says, to bring to the ground the *la-kou*, or "wax dog," a declared enemy of the wax insect. This clubbing of the stumps was done during the heat of the day, when the wax insects are said to have a firm hold of the bark.

After the lapse of a hundred days from the placing of the insects on the wax tree, the deposit is complete. The branches are then lopped off, and as much of the wax as possible removed by hand. This is placed in an iron pot of boiling water, and the wax, melting, rises to the surface, is skimmed off and placed in a round mold, whence it emerges as the white wax of commerce. Where it is found impossible to remove the wax by hand, twigs and branches are thrown into the pot, so that this wax is darker and inferior. Finally, not satisfied that all the wax has been collected, the operator takes the insects, which have meantime sunk to the bottom of the pot, and placing them in a bag, squeezes them until they have given up the last drop of their valuable product. They are then fed to the pigs. Nothing is wasted in China!

If the branches are left undisturbed for a length of time the male insects will force their way up from the bark, and after emerging through the wax, take wing and disappear. The first signs of their emergence

are white, hair-like substances rising above the surface of the wax deposit. These are the white forked tails of the male insect, and as they force their way up they dislodge small quantities of the wax. It will be seen from the above remarks that, as the branches of the wax tree are boiled with the wax, the scales are destroyed, hence it is necessary to have recourse annually to the Chien-chang valley for fresh scales with eggs or insects.

When the branches are lopped off a wax tree, a period of three years is allowed to elapse before the scales are suspended under the new branches of the same tree. Wind and rain are greatly dreaded at the season of suspending the insects, and the sprouts of one or two years growth are considered too weak to resist a gale.

Since the introduction of kerosene oil into China, and its almost universal use in the remotest provinces of the Republic, the demand for white wax has declined considerably, and the supply has decreased in a corresponding ratio. In many homesteads in Szechuan, where candles were formerly the only lights, kerosene has been introduced, and it is now only when lighting is required outside—for there is no public lighting in China, outside the treaty ports, worthy of the name —that candles are employed by those who find it necessary to leave their homes after nightfall. And these candles can now be sold by foreign importers at a price that makes the use of Insect White Wax almost unprofitable.

Various uses are ascribed to this wax; but in Western China its sole use is for coating the exteriors of animal and vegetable tallow candles, and for giving a greater consistency to these tallows before they are manufactured into candles. Insect White Wax melts at 160° F., whereas animal tallow melts at about 95° F. Vegetable candles are therefore dipped into melted white wax; a coating is given to them, and prevents them guttering when lighted. It is also said to be used in other parts of China as a sizing for paper and cotton goods, for imparting a gloss to silk, and as a furniture polish. In the Fukien and Chekiang provinces it is employed to impart a polish to stealite or soapstone ornaments, after the carving is completed.

F. G. S.

Shanghai, April 30, 1919.

H. Y. Moh's Experiment on Cotton

H. Y. Moh, M. S. (Tex. A. & M. Coll.), started his cotton experiment station in 1914 and then published a pamphlet in Chinese called "Plain Remarks on Cotton Improvement." The fourth edition of this booklet with two Biennial Reports of his station is just out of print. The question of how to improve the quality of cotton fibers, acclimatize the American cotton seed, and extend the cotton area in China is fully discussed. With the idea of impressing its readers with the importance of the cotton question, a rough map of China showing the locations of the cotton mills and Customs is inserted, together with a table of cotton exports and imports based upon the Customs returns from the beginning of the Chinese Republic to the end of the year before last, ranging six years. Mr. Moh spent four full years only on the question of acclimatizing American cotton seed to Shanghai soil and places where the climatic conditions are similar to this and, through his practical experience, he enumerates 10 facts and violating one of which any experimenter is liable to get failure. These facts are as follows:

1. Shallow planting.
2. Shallow ditches and nearly levelled ridges, so the water outlet is not reasonably fast and the plant growth is thus hindered.
3. Seed from the place whose climatic conditions are too different from the place where they grow.
4. Late planting.
5. Crowded planting.
6. Lack of suitable fertilizers.
7. Loss of time to carry out the field work.
8. Lack of attention to insects.
9. Field work not carried out properly.
10. Lack of determination on certain particular experiments under plan.

If the above facts are carefully observed or avoided, there is no reason, according to Mr. Moh's idea, why the American cotton seed cannot be successfully grown here.

There is a general curse that American cotton matures too late, usually about 50 per cent of the balls are not cracked when the frost sets in. The late maturing is partly due to some facts above mentioned or to certain varieties. However, to solve the question, Mr. Moh has made a very interesting experiment on his last year's crop raised from the seed he brought back in 1914. He uses 3 kinds of cotton—one imported from Anadarko, Okl; one from his own crop of Cleveland Big Ball variety naturally opened in the field; and the one, of same crop and of same variety, whose nearly matured balls were picked a few days before the frost sets in and artificially dried. This crop was ginned with American sow gins and spun into 42 counts through the machines of the Hou Sung cotton mill of the make of Saco Lowell Shops. This experiment on spinning quality of 3 different kinds of cotton is made on the same day and every care is taken to make the spinning processes as uniform as possible. Yet the main object of this experiment is to find out the range of difference between the nature of cotton fibers, of same variety and under same conditions, whose balls are either naturally or artificially opened; but there is no intention to compare with cotton imported whose varieties are too numerous to count. The experiment results as follows:

Kind of Cotton	Cotton From H. Y. Moh's Experiment Station Naturally dried	Cotton From H. Y. Moh's Experiment Station Artificially dried	Cotton From Anadarko Oklahoma U. S. A.
Average Staple.....	1 1/8"	1 1/8"	1"
Hank Roving	8.19	8.16	8.13
Counts of Yarn ...	42	42	42
Twists Per Inch ...	25.653	27.162	27.985
Breaking Strength .	36	32.8	30.8
R·P.M. of Spindle	8580	8580	8580
Hanks Per Day of 10 Hrs.	5.945	5.625	5.46
Pounds Per Day of 10 Hrs.	0.1415	0.1339	0.13

From the above table the artificially dried cotton fibers are but little inferior to that naturally dried. With this experiment in view and the 10 facts for

failure clearly in mind, Mr. Moh can't see any reason why China cannot improve her cotton with suitable American seeds, though there is much space for improving her own varieties.

Upon request this 88-paged booklet in question and the samples of 42s. yarn resulting from the experiment will be sent free. Mr. Moh's address is : 137-A San Woo Li, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

British Chamber of Commerce Publishes Journal

The first issue of the British Chamber of Commerce Journal, "New Series No. 1," appeared on sale in Shanghai last week. Previously the publication has been distributed among the members of the organization only. The first issue of the public journal contains a market report of the month, an article dealing with the liquidation of the German Bank, and various materials dealing with the development of British trade in China. There are thirty-two pages of reading matter and several pages of advertisements by British firms. The publication of this enlarged British trade journal, combined with the recent announcement in the U. S. Commerce Reports to the effect that the *Far Eastern Review*, hitherto an American trade journal, has recently passed to British control, gives some idea of the magnitude of Britain's campaign to hold and develop her overseas trade in this part of the world.

Chinese Bamboo and Basket Fair

Several blocks at the end of Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, are now (May 10) given over to the annual Chinese basket fair, one of the curious features of Chinese trade in the Settlement. The basket fair usually lasts for a period of two weeks and the person with a love or fancy for articles made of bamboo has an interesting array for his selection. From the tiny bamboo cage for a pet cricket, the size goes up to the large grain baskets used by farmers that will hold half a ton. There are baskets for food, baskets for babies, and even bamboo beds for adults. Many of the baskets are so well woven that they will hold water and serve for tin buckets. Bamboo hats are still another feature. Then there is the matter of toys, no end of them all made from bamboo, often without the use of metal of any kind. In addition there is a full line of wooden ware, from chairs to water-buckets and wash bowls. Practically all of this material is the product of the Chinese farmers and their wives and children during the winter.

Protection of Trade Marks in China

In regard to the growing tendency on the part of Japanese and also a few Chinese manufacturers to place on the market in China products bearing trade marks in imitation of those of standard American products which already have a considerable sale in the Chinese market, the American Chamber of Commerce of China, in a communication to Commercial Attache Julean Arnold, of Shanghai, China, says: Although the Chinese government has not yet enacted regulations acceptable to the treaty Powers for the protection of trade marks, effective protection can be secured through tentative registration at the American consulate and with the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai, provided the manufacturers instruct their agents or other representatives in China to institute action through the American consular officials and Chinese authorities against the Chinese shops offering for sale any product bearing imitations of their mark. As the firms themselves cannot, in all cases, prosecute Chinese dealers who have other business relations with them than those having to do with the sale of products bearing imitated trade marks of articles for which they are agents, it is suggested that manufacturers instruct their agents and representatives to retain, at the manufacturers' expense, legal counsel when necessary in the protection of their trade marks. This legal expense need not be great, in fact, it would be a comparatively small item if action were taken in the first instance when the imitations appeared on the market. After an imitated article has established itself, it is always a difficult matter to root it out. Negligence on the part of one manufacturer to protect his product makes it more difficult for others to protect theirs, whereas vigilance on the part of one is not only helpful to that manufacturer but is beneficial to American trade generally. American manufacturers seeking markets in China should, by virtue of the Japanese-American treaty on mutual protection of trade marks in China, arrange for the registration in Japan of their marks.—*U. S. Commerce Reports.*

Japanese "Kidnap" Koreans in Shanghai Settlement

The French authorities in Shanghai are considerably exercised over the way in which the Japanese Consular authorities have acted in connection with two Korean subjects resident in the French Concession who were handed over to the Japanese Consular authorities on an accusation contained in a warrant of "robbery and intimidation." There is considerable suspicion that the Koreans in question, one named Sin Hun-ming, the son of a former Korean Minister and a resident of the French Settlement for a number of years, and the other named Yuen Wun-san, were really wanted by the Japanese authorities because they were active in the Korean independence movement, and this suspicion is strengthened by the fact that although the French authorities were given to understand that a preliminary hearing was to be held here in Shanghai and that French representatives would have an opportunity of watching the proceedings, subsequent inquiries developed the fact that the Koreans were immediately sent out of Shanghai and when a French lawyer called at the Japanese Consulate on May 15 he was informed that the men had already been sent to Dairen.

Commercial and Financial Notes

America's trade with Russia dropped from G. $438,000,000 in 1917 to G. $28,000,000 in the calendar year of 1918.

The *Empress of Russia*, which sailed from Shanghai on May 11, had on board consigned to American silk mills 3,612 bales of raw silk valued at about two million taels. This was a record shipment, being more than one thousand bales in excess of the previous record.

At the ninth annual meeting of the Consolidated Rubber Estates Ltd. heldin Shanghai on May 14, A. J. Israel, who presided, stated that no dividend could be paid as the accounts showed that the cash *plus* unsold rubber was represented roughly by Tls. 38,000, which hardly justified a dividend being paid; about Tls. 60,000 was written off against various accounts. The actual output of rubber for the year was 635.959 pounds, which was an increase of 65,959 pounds over the estimate. The estimated output for 1919 is 665,000 pounds.

A dividend of Tls. 0.25 on a par value of 10/= was declared at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ziangbe Rubber Co. Ltd. held in Shanghai on May 9. W. S. Davidson, who presided, in his speech to the assembled shareholders mentioned among other things that the cost of production during the year had shown a very gratifying reduction and it was obvious if the present price of rubber was maintained and if the cost of production could be still further reduced to seven pence halfpenny per pound, as it was hoped, the result of this year's working should not be far short of the sum made in 1917. As regards the financial position, after paying the dividend recommended, the Dutch Company's surplus of liquid assets over current liabilities will amount to 145,000 florins, and that of the Shanghai Company will be over 5,000 taels.

C. H. Chu, Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, and formerly secretary to the President of China, during January and February of this year delivered ten addresses on trade conditions in China in the principal American trade centers. His main points were: Give Chinese firms sole agencies; mark goods with Chinese trade marks and use the marks permanently; adapt your products and manufactures to Chinese customs and tastes; encourage direct trade; improve banking facilities; advertise freely; maintain exhibit rooms; favor transportation by American and Chinese steamship lines; let commercial missions and individual merchants of China and America frequently tour the country of the other, including the interior of the country.

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New Books and Publications

Important World Ports

The Port of Boston and the Port of Hamburg, by Prof. Edwin J. Clapp. Yale University Press.

THE two books by Mr. Clapp, professor of Economics at the New York University, are a valuable contribution to the subject of harbor facilities and improvements. The "Port of Boston" purposes to be "a study and a solution of the traffic and operating problems of Boston," but it is more than that, as it furnishes interesting data with regard to belt lines, lighterage, elevator charges and port industries as affecting the other ports along the Atlantic Coast as well.

The book treating of the Port of Hamburg was originally written about seven years ago and tells in detail what had been done to improve the old Hanseatic port in order to enable it to handle the tremendous amount of freight and passenger traffic that used to pass through it before the war. Both books treat the subjects under consideration very thoroughly, and are of great interest to those engaged in building up our export trade facilities.

American Methods in Foreign Trade

American Methods in Foreign Trade, by George C. Vedder. New York: McGraw-Hill Co. G. $2.

Mr. Vedder's book is a compendium of information based on actual experience in American export trade. It is very ably written, and on some 200 pages the author manages to treat the subject very exhaustively and, at the same time, concisely and clearly. It will be gratifying to the American foreign trader to find a printed corroboration of his own experiences in the field.

The book deals with subjects like: The Export Commission House, The Export Selling Plan, Circularizing by the Beginner, Foreign Credits, International Crooks, English Foreign Correspondence, German Competition, etc. The so-called German method of foreign trading is fully analyzed by the author, and throughout the book Mr. Vedder insists "that our success in foreign trade is largely dependent on the practical application by our manufacturers of the Golden Rule in their dealings with buyers in overseas markets."

Export Problems of the United States

Export Problems of the United States (papers read before the Ninth Annual Convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, New York, and Proceedings of the Convention). Issued by the American Manufacturers' Export Association.

The Convention was held, in New York City, on October 30 and 31, 1918, and, according to the *New York Commercial* of November 1, it "seemed more like a meeting of the executives of a large corporation . . . the only difference being that instead of trying to accomplish one single result these men are seeking the welfare and commercial prosperity of an entire nation."

Judging by the papers, as reproduced in the book, this, indeed, was the spirit of the convention. The book contains about fifty speeches subdivided, according to subjects, as follows: Financing our Foreign Operations After the War; Education for Foreign Trade Service; Foreign Advertising; Patents and Trademarks; Government and Foreign Commerce; Our Ships After the War; Sales Organization Abroad.

"The Export Problems of the United States" reads like a veritable cyclopaedia of information and ideas on export, the contributors being authorities on their subjects.

The New China Review

The New China Review, edited by Samuel Couling, M. A. Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh. Vol. 1, No. 2.

For the new arrival in China, the most interesting article in the May issue of the *New China Review* is a biographical sketch of Archibald J. Little. The foreign merchant who comes out to China in these modern days and who establishes his office in Shanghai or some other treaty port and never leaves the settlement, might learn considerable about methods of doing business and prospering in China by a perusal of this article. We learn for instance that, "from the first he studied Chinese with a Chinese teacher . . . . He proceeded first to Ichang and then to Chungking and from that time devoted himself to opening up Western China to trade, whilst connecting it with the rest of the world by steam navigation." In 1898 he operated the first steamboat up the Yangtsze River and added "1,500 miles of river to the navigation of the world." And as every one who knows anything about China, knows, he was also a prolific writer, as was also his wife. The frontispiece contains a portrait of Prof. Herbert A Giles, Ll. D. Other important articles are, "Working the Oracle," by Lionel C. Hopkins; "Le Grand Pelerinage Bouddhique de Lang-chan," by R. P. Henri Dore; "Studies in Chinese Psychology," "Taoist Tales," "A Study in Early Chinese Religion," by Arthur Morley, "L'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient et sa Bibliotheque," by Professor N. Peri. The journal is extremely well printed for a Far Eastern publication.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Veit; C. H. Draffin; H. C. Done; A. R. Lewise; A. H. Parker; Manchester; W. B. Hopkins, London; F. H. Leonard, London; H. P. White, Hongkong; J. Selfourgo, Kobe; M. Mandell, Kobe; C. M. Forrest; Mrs. Coltman, Peking; Miss Coltman, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Holm; Zaslow; J. S. Stubblefield, Hangchow; H. Murphy; H. Merenville; Dr. R. Coltman, Peking; Miss A. I. Guffin, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. H. Dreyer, Peking; D. Poli, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hilbert, Manila; H. Hilbert, Manila; J. S. Fisher, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Braat, Hongkong; C. Sanders, Hongkong; F. E. Joseland, Melbourne; E. R. Morgan, San Francisco; F. R. Stills; R. S. Anderson; Mrs. F. Mortrose, San Francisco; H. G. Weisbrad, Los Angeles; C. G. Weisbrad, San Francisco; R. Izmin; S. Hart, New York; R. O. D. Hinckley, Washington; W. R. Thompson, New York; Dr. S. F. Lee; C. A. McDough, Manila; G. Stoll, New York; F. J. Stelson, Manila; J. H. Crocker, Ningpo; A. E. Murray, Hongkong; S. E. Vining, Hongkong; Lt. H. G. Smith; Capt. R. S. Taylor; E. P. Correll; Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Geib, Tientsin; J. A. Handy; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dyer; Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Tientsin; B. P. Sweeny, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Brenneman, Local; F. Abe; S. Midzutani; W. J. Gorham, San Francisco; A. H. Tait, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kossman, Singapore; M. H. Pearson, Hongkong; W. R. Harvey; R. R. Kendall, Peking; C. B. Gardner, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Horton; Miss E. Stewart, Philadelphia; G. B. Ott, Ningpo; J. Nozaki, Yokohama; F. Plice, London; J. C. Oswald, London; B. Bartensleni, Chicago; E. J. Boner, Tientsin; O. S. Orrick, Oakland; J. F. Price; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Connell, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scully; Mr. and Mrs. C. Stone.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: M. A. Loup, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Steptoe, England; K. Ashida, Japan; R. W. Homlet; C. W. Goode, Hongkong; R. Jenkin, Bombay; Y. Noyuchi, Japan; P. Kurachi, Japan; V. F. Huckett, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Huckett, U. S. A.; Mrs. Millett; Dr. Girsa; M. E. Gebauer; C. A. Henderson, Hongkong; J. A. Thomson, Shanghai; A. B. Campbell, Shanghai; C. W. Martyr, Hongkong; I. E. Sheebinin, Hongkong; P. E. Bililious, Hongkong; R. A. Gubbay, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Honolulu; Mrs. Shiraits, Australia; Mrs. Millett, Manila; Marshalle; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Aldrich, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. E. Lewis, Hongkong; Mr and Mrs. M. G. Franklin; T. C. West, Los Angeles; W. C. Chan, New York; Geo. Goudy; Geo. Troubinkoff; E. M. Seebel, Hangchow; R. Deming, Tientsin; J. J. Gannon, Manila; C. Hensenssian, Hongkong; H. Dilikyan, Hongkong; H. Salem, Hongkong; A. A. Yomen, Hongkong; E. B. Waite, Honolulu; Rahm; S. Hore; Mr. and Mrs. M. Hall; Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Barton, England.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Daniel G. Brown, Local; R. L. Rodger, Local; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Nerson, Local; Miss Newson, Local; Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Oldham, Local; A. A. Campbell, Hankow; Fred. C. West, Honolulu; Fred. G. Langford, London; Ledreux, Tientsin; W. C. Crandall, Local; G. W. Rucker, Local; O. E. Marion, Ichang; Dr. C. P. Hu, Wusih; Mr. and Mrs. H. Weiderhold, Nanking; Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Chan Tong, Honkong; Mrs. L. G. Roberts, Local; H. Braitherraite, Tientsin; Capt. G. Rawsland, Chingwantao; Capt. K. G. Tuebben; John H. Christian, Tientsin; Mrs. R. D. Aston, Singapore; Mr. and Mrs. T. Lefere, Singapore; Pachna, Odessa; Polliaschuk, Odessa; Mr. and Mrs. Friedmanud, Singapore; J. D. Edal Behram, Bombay; L. L. Reddick, America; Chas. H. Robinson, America; Mrs. Phillipps, Honolulu; Miss N. Grober, Kobe.

In the United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, William A. Chapman of Ohio.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig of Montana.

OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Norwood F. Allman of Virginia.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins of Missouri.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

William A. Chapman,
Acting Clerk.

Recent Filings:

May 12, 1919; Cause No. 773; In re Last Will and Testament of Jennie Louise Cody, deceased; petition; will; depositions; letters testamentary.

" 12, " Cause No. 767; Shewan, Tomes & Co. v. Purnell & Paget; stipulation.

" 12, " Cause No. 759; In re Last Will and Testament of Charles Amos Biddle, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 12, " Cause No. 771; In re Estate of Charles A. Swanstrom, deceased; affidavit of publication.

" 13, " Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.; Defendant's plea in abatement.

" 13, " Cause No. 784; Vera Meier & Olga Kaltzoff v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; petition; summons.

" 14, " Cause No. 626; In re Estate of Clyde Goodrich, deceased; receipt of beneficiary.

" 14, " Cause No. 775; Emma Turen Roberts v. Louis S. Roberts; complaint; summons.

" 14, " Cause No. 776; U. S. v. Walter George Wallace; affidavit.

" 14, " Cause No. 639; In re Guardianship of Cornelius Mayer, a minor; guardian's report.

" 15, " In re Application of Charles A. McDonough for Admission to the Bar; application; report of committee.

" 15, " Cause No. 777; Yut Sae Chang & Co. v. Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; petition; summons.

" 15, " Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; petition.

" 15, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abagail A. Sutterle, deceased; deposition.

Hearings:

May 15, 1919; In re Application of Charles A. McDonough for admission to the Bar.

May 15, " Cause No. 763; In re petition for Bankruptcy of American Food Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Judgments and Orders:

May 12, 1919; Cause No. 773; In re Last Will and Testament of Jennie Louise Cody, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.

" 15, " In re Application of Charles A. McDonough for Admission to the Bar; admission.

" 16, " Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abagail A. Sutterle, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.

Assignments for Hearing:

May 19, 1919; Cause No. 778; In re Estate of Irene Murray, deceased; on petition.

" 22, " Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. American Trading Co.

May 24, 1919; Cause No. 761; Sung Kya Yi v. Dadge & Seymour (China) Ltd.

IN RE TRINIDAD'S WILL

(*Filed April 17, 1919.*)

SYLLABUS

1. **Wills:** *Interpretation.* Particular directions prevail over general provisions in a will when such is clearly the testator's intent.

2.—: *Trusts.* A bequest to a mother and child or children creates a trust in favor of the latter.

3.—: *Equality of Beneficiaries.* And each takes an equal share unless the contrary intent is expressed.

LOBINGIER, J.:

The application of the executrix for leave to make distribution and for her own discharge, calls for a construction of the first clause of the will which, as translated (the original being in Tagalog), reads as follows:

> "I, Demetrio R. Trinidad, do hereby declare that in case of my death my beloved wife Emilia Fernandez of Trinidad be solely authorized to have, to hold and to dispose of my personal belongings as well as my funds (superannuation) in the Municipal Council, and from which sum I desire that she (my wife) give my mother, Mrs. Silbestra de los Reyes, the sum of $500.00 and the residue from my said funds, I give to my wife and my son Ludivino Trinidad."

The evident intent of the testator being to provide for his mother and son as well as for his wife, the rule[1] is that these particular expressions prevail over the general phraseology in the first part of the clause which authorizes the widow "to have, to hold and to dispose of" etc. The provision for the mother is clear enough but the bequest "to my wife and my son" raises a question both as to the capacity and as to the share of each. "A devise of real estate to one and his children operated at common law to vest in the devisees a joint estate."[2] Here no real estate is involved and the rule seems to be that under such phraseology the mother takes the property in trust for herself and the children.[3]

As to the share which each takes in such a case the presumption is in favor of equality.[4]

> "The rule ordinarily is that, where a conveyance is made to a woman and her children then living, they take equally."[5]

A similar principle is applied in construing bequests, and where there are but two beneficiaries they take by moieties.[6]

The petition of the executrix asks that the share of the son "be invested in Shanghai municipal debentures in the name of the Clerk of this Court." This appears to be a proper execution of the trust, especially in the absence of a legal guardian of the son who is still a minor, and it is accordingly ordered that after such investment the executrix proceed to distribute the residue of the estate in accordance with the terms of the will as hereinbefore construed. Upon the filing of proper receipts showing such distribution the

1. Cyc. XL, 1394 (22).
2. *In re* Estate of Utz, 43 Cal. 200, 204, citing Oates v. Jackson, 2 Strange, 1171.
3. Williams v. Williams, 16 Lea (Tenn.) 164, 172; Stratton v. McKinnie (Tenn. Ch.), 62 S. W. 636, 638.
4. Eberts v. Fisher, 44 Mich. 551, 7 N. W. 211.
5. Stratton v. McKinnie (Tenn. Ch.), 62 S. W. 638, citing Arrington v. Roper, 3 Tenn. Ch. 572, 574; Bunch v. Hardy, 3 Lea, 543, 548; Beecher v. Hicks, 7 Lea, 207, 209, 210; Cannon v. Apperson, 14 Lea, 553, 576.
6. Field v. Eaton, 16 N. C. 251, Hall v. Stephens, 65 Mo. 670, 27 Am. St. Rep. 302, 306.

executrix will stand discharged, her final account being hereby approved. It appearing that notice to creditors has been duly published and the time for filing claims has expired, all further claims are hereby barred.

Proposed Rules of Procedure for American Courts in China

(*Continued*)

C. VENUE

Sec. 37. **Consular Courts—Civil.** Each of the consuls * * shall have, at the port for which he is appointed, jurisdiction as herein provided [1] in all civil cases arising under such treaties, respectively, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars. (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I Ch. 179, sec. 11, p. 74.)

1. See *ante*, sec. 9.

Sec. 38. **Same: Continued.** Such officers shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed; and in all other matters at the port where or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained, provided such port be one of the ports at which the United States are represented by consuls. (Id., sec. 3, p. 73.)

Sec. 39. **Same: Criminal.** Each of the consuls * * at the port for which he is appointed, is authorized upon facts within his own knowledge, or which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed * * to issue his warrant for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing in the country an offense against law; and to arraign and try any such offender; and to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed. [1] (Id., sec. 7, p. 74.)

1. See *ante* sec. 9 for the present limits of the consul's jurisdiction to try and sentence.

Sec. 40. **Arrests in other Districts.** Whenever a criminal prosecution is pending in any consular district in China against a citizen of the United States who may be found in any other consular district in China, it shall be lawful for the consul before whom the action is pending to issue his warrant for the arrest of such citizen wherever he may be found in China. [1] (China Court Regulations, 1897.)

1. Of this and the following section when proposed by Minister Denby, in the form of a Regulation, the Secretary of State (Olney) said: "The regulation proposed clearly relates to the furnishing of a remedy which is now lacking, and it would seem that the authority of the minister to supply this defect is ample. The form of the regulation as suggested by you seems well adapted to meet the purpose, and your proposal is approved." U. S. Foreign Relations (1897), 82.

Sec. 41. **Transfer for Trial.** Such warrant shall be visaed by the consul in whose district the accused may be found, and thereupon the accused shall be arrested by the United States marshal and transported to the consular district in which the case is pending, for trial before the consular court thereof. (Id.)

Sec. 42. **In the United States Court** any proceeding may be instituted by filing a complaint with the clerk; or it may be filed, in the consular district where the defendant is found, with a deputy of said clerk. [1]

1. "The trend of modern authority is toward the proposition that an action is properly brought wherever the trial court has jurisdiction over the person of the defendant and can award adequate relief in proceedings against him personally." Cyc. XL, 24.

In Henry P. Newman's Gesellschaft v. Zimmerman (U. S. Court for China, No. 417, June 25, 1915), after quoting the language of sec. 38 *supra* and of sec. 1 of the Organic Act regarding sessions the court said:

"A comparison of these two provisions leads irresistibly to the conclusion that both can hardly be in force as regards this Court. If Congress had intended that the venue of all actions herein should continue to be the port 'nearest to which the cause of controversy arose' it would naturally have required sessions at each Consulate, if not at each leading port, instead of at only four places in all China. The designation of such places was evidently to provide for the trials not only of causes arising in the surrounding Consular district but in adjacent districts as well, with the discretionary power on the part of the Judge to order special sessions as emergencies might require. So far then as this Court is concerned we are of the opinion that the section first above quoted is no longer applicable."

(*To be continued*)

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of JENNIE LOUISE CODY, Deceased.	Cause No. 773
	Estate No. 293
	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 17, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

CLARENCE L. FOSTER,
Executor,
American Baptist Foreign
Mission Society,
Yachow, Szechuen, China.

May 17, 1919.

Business firms and agencies in Shanghai and other parts of China can do a great deal in the promotion of better relations between China and the rest of the world by sending a subscription for MILLARD'S REVIEW to their home offices in America or Europe.